

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1906, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVI.

New York and Chicago, March 30, 1907.

No. 13.

## TO RAISE MEAT INSPECTORS' PAY.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, which has charge of the enforcement of the federal meat inspection system, is on a tour of inspection of the various inspection districts of the country. Chief Melvin was in Chicago the early part of the week and made an unannounced visit to all the plants there. He found conditions very much to his liking and so expressed himself.

It has been announced that an increase in meat inspectors' salaries is likely to be made in the near future. An examination for additional inspectors will be held on April 14, at which many veterinarians are expected to apply for places.

## PACKERS AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Several of the big packers will have extensive exhibits at the approaching Jamestown Exposition. The Pure Foods palace is to be one of the features of the big fair, and it will afford an excellent opportunity for the trade to refute slanders, which have been circulated against it, by showing the public the excellence of its products and the cleanliness of the methods employed. One of the big concerns which recently arranged to exhibit was the S. & S. Company, which took about 900 square feet of space in the Pure Foods palace, and which will demonstrate many of its processes and have a complete line of exhibits.

## PREPARE FOR CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

Preparations for the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which is to be held this year at the Jamestown Exposition, are already well under way. President F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Texas, and Vice President L. H. Ransom, of Atlanta, are to be in Norfolk, Va., this week to make preliminary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and visitors at the meeting. Vice President Ransom has been made chairman of the general arrangements committee, and his reputation for energy and originality assure a fine program successfully carried out. He is already forming a committee of members from every State to assist him. The attractions of the Exposition and the facilities for reaching it either by land or by steamer trip will stimulate a large attendance at the convention, which will be held May 21, 22, 23 and 24.

## MEAT INSPECTION IN LOS ANGELES.

They have carried out the Beveridge idea of taxing slaughterers with the cost of meat inspection in the new city meat inspection regulations proposed at Los Angeles, Cal., while at the same time a complete system of meat inspection has been provided which no one can escape. The new city ordinance, now under consideration, prohibits the sale of any fresh meat not bearing either a federal or a city inspection stamp. Plants having federal inspection are provided for, but others must have city inspection, and must pay the inspectors themselves. The charges are \$110 per month for each inspector engaged regularly. "Piece work" will cost the packer 60 cents an hour for each man. The sanitary regulations provide that all slaughter houses must be built with tight flooring, with extensive drains and a settling pool where all grease is removed before fluids are turned into the sewers. Rooms must be cleaned daily and slaughtering take place only between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. Slaughtering is put under the direct supervision of the health department by compelling each butcher to secure a permit from the health officer. The big plants at Los Angeles are of the most modern kind, and are already under federal inspection.

## OUR BONELESS MEAT ALL RIGHT.

Whenever any fault could be found with American meat imports, Scotch authorities might be relied on to find it. They have made consignments of American boneless meat a particular object of their suspicions and complaints, but an official investigation has at last compelled them to admit that it is all right. Some time ago the public health committee of the Edinburgh town council instructed the chief sanitary inspector to obtain samples of the boneless meat sold in that market, imported principally from the United States, and to have these samples bacteriologically examined.

In compliance with this instruction, the chief sanitary inspector from time to time submitted samples of the meat to the Usher Institute of Public Health, a branch of the University of Edinburgh, under the direction of Charles Hunter Stewart, M.B., D.Sc., professor of public health. In a report on his examinations, Professor Stewart said that the boneless meat was satisfactory and that there was no call for the committee to take any action.

## A PITTSBURG MEAT SCANDAL.

Pittsburg meat interests have recently had a taste of the muck-racking meat agitation, and they don't like it. A very ignorant and very "yellow" newspaper reporter wrote what purported to be an expose of filthy meat conditions in Pittsburg, particularly among the smaller butchers. His article was full of talk of lack of inspection, diseased animals, bad meat, etc., and it stirred up Pittsburg packers and meat dealers like a hornet's nest. It developed that the "yellow" youth had no idea what he was writing about, and that his so-called facts were not facts at all. Pittsburg packers have government inspection, and all livestock brought there is subjected also to State and city inspection, while the State pure food officials are notoriously alert to catch some retail butcher where they can get a penalty out of him for violating the State law. The alleged expose was only another example of the mendacity of a daily newspaper in search of a sensation.

## TEXANS ANXIOUS FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, one of the strongest of the State organizations, at its convention last week at Fort Worth adopted strong resolutions demanding action on the part of the national government looking toward the consummation of reciprocity arrangements with foreign countries which would afford more of an outlet for our meats and the products of our livestock industries. It was the sentiment of the convention that there had been enough temporizing and delay, and that something should be done at once.

President Ike T. Pryor was re-elected as the head of the association, and H. E. Crowley, of Midland, Tex., was chosen secretary to succeed the late Captain Lytle. The next convention will be held at San Antonio.

## ARGENTINE WANTS HAMS CERTIFIED.

A Buenos Ayres special to the London Times says that, in consequence of the inferior quality of some of the hams which come from England, the Argentine ministry of agriculture has decided not to permit their introduction after April 15 unless accompanied by a certificate of good quality issued by the British sanitary authorities and indorsed by the Argentine consulates in England.

## COLD STORAGE POULTRY FALLACIES EXPLODED

By Dr. Henry A. Higley.

(Packers, retailers and cold storage interests generally are affected by the crusade of the faddists all over the country against the marketing or storage of undrawn poultry and game. There are bills before many legislatures and ordinances proposed in numberless city and town councils. The New York case discussed by Dr. Higley is typical of the attack made on poultry and cold storage interests everywhere. Dr. Higley is director of the Brooklyn Diagnosis and Research Laboratory, bacteriologist and pathologist to several New York hospitals, and an expert of note in his field. He has made a careful study of this question, and his report may be taken as a guide by the trade everywhere in fighting the drawn poultry and anti-storage faddists.—EDITOR.)

There is now pending before the Legislature of the State of New York an amendment to Section 165 of the Agricultural Law defining certain merchandise, the sale of which is prohibited. The amendment is as follows: "If it consists of any slaughtered game, animal, poultry or fowl, unless the carcasses of such slaughtered game, animal, poultry or fowl shall have been divested of its lung tissues, entire digestive and intestinal tracts, gall receptacle, crop and gizzard lining, within twelve hours after its slaughter; and any slaughtered game, animal, poultry or fowl found in any refrigerator, ice chest, cooler, storage apartment, or market, whether exposed for sale, or in stock, shall be presumed to have been slaughtered for a period longer than twelve hours."

The claims of the supporters of this measure are set forth in a paper which was read at the annual convention of the American Association of Railway Surgeons at Chicago, Illinois, October 17, 1906, by Dr. M. Cavana, of Oneida, New York. This article is devoted to the "Dangers in Undrawn Poultry and Game." It is claimed by Dr. Cavana in this article that poultry and game which has been killed and kept undrawn in cold storage is unfit for human food. He states that this is so because the intestinal and thoracic cavities of healthy poultry and game contain large numbers of bacteria of various kinds; which bacteria or their poisonous products are harmful when eaten by man, and which bacteria migrate soon after the death of the birds from their intestinal and thoracic cavities into the surrounding and edible portions, infecting these portions and rendering them capable of causing disease and death when eaten by human beings. Contrawise, it is claimed by Dr. Cavana that if such game be drawn at the time of killing, or within twelve hours thereafter, no such dangers exist, and that the birds are perfectly safe and suitable for food.

### No Question of Diseased Poultry.

Before entering into a refutation of these claims, there are two points in connection with this measure which deserve very careful consideration:

1. This measure has no relation whatsoever to the question of the killing and the offering for sale of diseased poultry and game. That point is already covered by the laws of the State of New York as they now stand. It is not claimed, therefore, by the supporters of this measure that this poultry is diseased at the time of its killing. On the contrary, it is claimed by them that this poultry at the time of its killing is perfectly healthy, and that this

condition of things, for which remedy is sought, comes to pass in the bodies of healthy, dead, undrawn poultry and game within a few hours after its death or during its preservation by cold.

2. This measure has no relation whatever to the question of offering for sale of decayed, decomposed or putrid poultry and game. This point is already covered by the laws of the State of New York as they now stand. It is not claimed, therefore, by the supporters of this measure that this poultry and game is decayed or decomposed or putrid when offered for sale. On the contrary, it is claimed by them that when offered for sale it is perfectly sound so far as evidences of decay, decomposition or putrefaction are concerned, and that it may now be legally offered for sale within the laws of the State of New York as they at present exist.

In refuting the claims of the supporters of this measure, I shall take up the subject under the following headings:

1. Established facts of bacteriology relating to the subject with obvious deductions therefrom.
2. An analysis of the statements made by the supporters of this measure in defense of their claims.
3. My own bacteriological observations concerning the subject.

### Established Facts of Bacteriology.

The bacteriological facts to be now set forth are verified and substantiated by quotations from the three following standard text-books of bacteriology: Mace's Bacteriology, by E. Mace, Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Institute of Sero-therapy of the University of Nancy, France. Park's Pathogenic Bacteria and Protozoa, by Dr. William H. Park, Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, University of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Director of the Research Laboratory of the Department of Health, City of New York. Gunther's Bacteriology, by Dr. Carl Gunther, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Berlin, Germany.

The supporters of this measure specifically state and allege that the following species of bacteria are responsible for the condition of things which they seek to rectify: *Bacillus coli communis*, *bacillus proteus vulgaris*, *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *streptococcus pyogenes*.

On the contrary, the facts relating to these bacteria are these:

1. All of these bacteria are normally present in the intestinal tract of healthy human beings.\*
2. All of these bacteria are widespread throughout Nature, being present in water, air and soil.\*
3. These bacteria gain admission to man's intestinal tract by being taken into the mouth in the food that he eats, the water that he drinks and the air that he breathes.\*

From these three facts we get the obvious deduction that these bacteria or any products produced by them while in the intestinal tract of man are not dangerous or deadly to him, for if they were the human race could, by no possibility of chance, have existed until the present hour.

4. These bacteria and the products produced by them while in man's intestinal tract are beneficial to him in that they aid in the digestion of his food.\*

5. These bacteria under certain conditions may produce diseases in man.\*

\* Quotations from the authorities on bacteriology referred to, in support of the statements here made.

6. The only condition, so far as the presence of these bacteria in the intestinal tract of man is concerned, under which they can produce disease in him, is when they pass from the intestinal tract through a diseased mucous membrane into the surrounding tissues and organs.\*

The obvious deductions from these six facts are these:

1. These bacteria or products produced by them while in the intestinal tract of man are not only harmless but beneficial to him.

2. The production of disease in man by these bacteria or their products from his intestinal tract is not dependent upon their presence in his intestinal tract, because they are always there. Their presence in man's intestinal tract is not the deciding factor as to whether they do or do not produce disease from there. The deciding factor is the presence of a diseased intestinal mucous membrane.

3. No regulations regarding any one article of food would have any effect whatever in ridding the intestinal tract of man of these bacteria or products produced by them while in his intestinal tract. In order to do this it would be necessary to compel man to eat sterilized food and to drink sterilized water and to breathe sterilized air.

4. It makes no difference whatever whether poultry be drawn or undrawn, or whether it shall never again be eaten by human beings—in any of these events these bacteria and the products produced by them while in man's intestinal tract will still be there.

### Cold Storage and Bacteria.

Facts concerning the action of cold upon bacteria and bacterial growth are as follows:

1. In general all bacterial growth ceases at 5° C. (41° F.).
2. Certain bacteria which are concerned in producing the process of putrefaction grow at a temperature as low as 0° C. (32° F.).
3. All disease producing bacteria (those we are considering here) cease to grow at 0° C. (32° F.).
4. The most favorable temperature for the growth of disease producing bacteria is 37° C. (98.6° F.).
5. Unfavorable conditions of temperature produce unfavorable conditions for bacterial growth.
6. Bacteria when placed under unfavorable conditions of growth, while they may remain alive and look the same, lose their power of producing poisonous products.
7. Bacteria at the freezing temperature (in ice) not only lose their power of growth, but gradually die.\*

Obvious deductions from these seven facts are, therefore, as follows:

1. No matter how many of the bacteria which are concerned in this discussion there may be in the intestinal and thoracic cavities of dead, undrawn poultry and game, they cannot invade the edible portions so long as the temperature of such poultry and game is kept at 5° C. (41° F.) or below, because these bacteria do not grow at such a temperature or below.

2. Dead, undrawn poultry and game kept at a temperature (above 41° F.) which would allow the invasion of its edible portions with these bacteria mentioned from the intestinal tract would be subject to putrefaction changes, because such a temperature would be much more favorable for the growth of the bacteria which produce putrefaction since they can grow as low as 0° C. (32° F.).

3. Even if the bacteria invasion claimed by the supporters of this measure does take place, such bacteria can produce no poisonous substances because they are placed under unfavorable conditions of growth so long as the temperature of the fowls is kept anywhere near 5° C. (41° F.).

4. The longer dead poultry and game is kept frozen the less bacteria will it contain, because freezing temperatures gradually destroy bacteria.

(Continued on page 20.)

# The Food Trade Publishing Co.

PUBLISHERS OF

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

AND

## COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADE JOURNAL

HAS REMOVED TO

NUMBER 116 NASSAU STREET

(Morton Building)

NEW YORK CITY

One block from City Hall, one block from Post-Office, one block from Brooklyn Bridge, one block from Broadway

TELEPHONE, 5477 BEEKMAN

### DARK DAYS AHEAD FOR GERMAN MEAT TRADE

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 15.—Since my last letter prices for German hogs fell to \$8.50 in the two principal German markets, Hamburg and Berlin. The Chicago price is at this writing \$6.85; such a close margin between Hamburg and Chicago seldom or never existed—only \$1.65 per 100 lbs. Cattle prices have been easier for a few weeks, though still very high. Choice native steers have cost 84 marks, and are now 78 to 80 marks per 50 kilos, dressed weight, offal for the buyer. This means \$9.45 per 100 lbs, live weight, dressing out on an average 56 per cent. Imports of American and Canadian fresh beef from England have nearly ceased; expense to bring it in is about \$4.70 per 100 lbs., besides the very tricky regulations.

Of pork products 6,000 to 10,000 plucks weekly are brought in by us, as the German sausage maker cannot do without foreign pork livers and pork tongues, but of pork meat or bacon nothing is or can be brought in. Demand for casings is pretty fair, as the low prices for German hogs have stimulated the manufacturing of sausages. Beef bungs are still low in price against all expectations, as arrivals from other continents have abated considerably. Hog bungs are lower and have to go still lower, as it seems as if not one packer is able to deliver this article in uniform grading, and therefore the prices for United States hog bungs are so much lower than others, especially Danish ones. Beef rounds not of American origin are lower all

round in our market, but a good trade is done in beef middles, for which there is a fair demand at present prices. The larger production of hog casings in Germany will not be without influence on the market, and we may expect some reduction in price or less salt in them.

There are three months still until the present commercial *modus vivendi* between Germany and the United States expires. The probabilities of a continuance are nil, and we expect that for half a year at least the commercial relations between our two countries will be interrupted just as has been the case with Canada for eight years. No meats, no grains, no fruits could then be exported from the United States to Germany, nor manufactured articles, and the same will be the case with the latter goods from Germany to the United States. Our new elected German Parliament has a strong protectionistic majority, including the Catholic centrist party and the Poles, and we fear that unless tariff concessions by the United States are made we shall have before us a very unpleasant year. Our conventional tariff, with still lower duties for grains and meats and changes in the German meat inspection law, will only pass Parliament if the American concessions are reciprocal.

The exceptional good conditions of the world's markets are seemingly over, and a depression makes itself already felt. If the parliament in both our countries cannot or will

not voluntarily facilitate business relations, they will be obliged by circumstances to do so before another year has passed.

### JAPANESE STUDY COLD STORAGE.

A party of representatives of the Japanese government and commercial enterprises who have been studying American refrigeration and cold storage methods, visited New York this week to look over the field here. They have examined plants in most of the large cities and have paid special attention to methods of handling and storing meats and meat products, produce, etc. T. Uchimura, who was counsellor to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, heads the party. Some of them have been here for several months thoroughly learning our methods.

"The time has come," said Mr. Uchimura, "when Japan must adopt your methods of preserving foodstuffs to have such surplus on hand as every one recognizes a necessary feature of a plentiful supply. Our government is so deeply interested in your ice-making and refrigerating plants that it will not stop with introducing their features among the people, but will even equip steamships with these modern devices so that in its trade with Australia it will be better able to import foodstuffs from that continent."

Capital is lying ready to invest, it was said, and it needs only the initiative by the government to pave the way for a great opportunity of finding an open market in Japan for the kind of machinery that the investigating party is studying.

## Simple yet Wonderful Sanitary Improvements

# Cleanest Silent Meat Cutter in the World

Not a particle of Meat can lodge any place and get foul. The "Buffalo" Silent will stand inspection by the most critical government inspector.



This cut shows the Bowl and heavy Ring of "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter cut in half.

**The outside of Bowl** (No. 1) **laps over** the heavy Ring (No. 2) Not a particle of meat, dirt, etc. can get under the bowl and get foul.

There is no possible chance for any meat, etc., to lodge any place where it cannot be seen or easily cleaned.

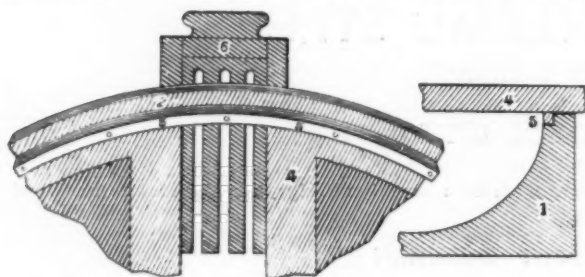
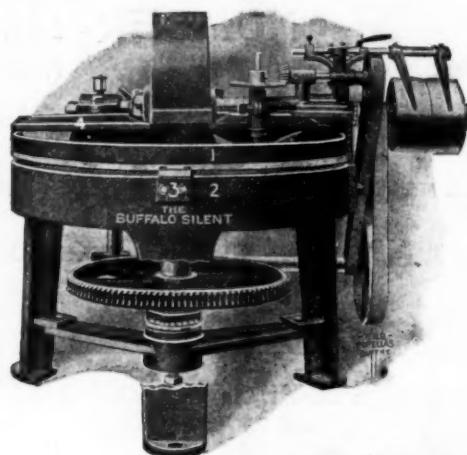


Fig. 1.—Bowl.

Fig. 4.—Shows bottom of Top Plate.

Fig. 5.—Piece of Steel fastened on bottom of plate, which fits in groove of Bowl (see fig. 5 on top of fig. 1,) leaving no opening for meat to squeeze out of bowl.

Fig. 6.—Comb partly drawn out.



This Cut shows "Ball Bearings" on which Bowl turns (patented — cannot be used on any other Silent), also **Brass Bowl Steady Rests**, adjustable, (fig. 3) 3 in all.

The "Buffalo" rightly deserves the title of being called **The World's Greatest Meat Cutter**. It is the Latest Improved, Strongest, Most Durable. It can be run for years without any repairs. The manager of one of the largest packing houses says: "It is the cleanest, most complete and perfect meat cutter I have ever seen."

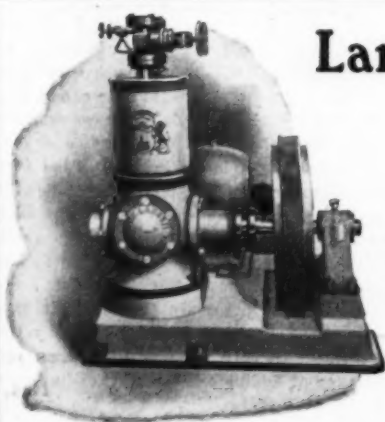
## JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.,

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MEAT CUTTER AND CHOPPER  
MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Office, 50 Broadway.

Works: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 17, 19, 21 Blossom Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.



## Larsen Ice Machine Co.

315 Dearborn Street  
CHICAGO

The ideal ice-making and refrigerating machines for **PACKERS, BUTCHERS, ABATTOIRS, HOTELS, MARKETS.**

**Condensers, Brine Coolers,  
Fittings and Supplies.**



WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUE.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

H. Peckman, Jr., will erect a slaughterhouse at McKeesport, Pa.

George H. Benner and associates contemplate the erection of a soap factory at Guthrie, O. T.

The boiler room of the Armstrong Packing Company at Dallas, Tex., has been slightly damaged by fire.

Fire damaged the plant of the Richmond Leather Manufacturing Company at Richmond, Va., on March 22.

Arnold Weppner's Sons have filed plans for their new slaughter house and ice plant on Guilford street, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is reported that Thomas B. Myer is interested in the erection of a sausage factory and cold storage plant at Auburn, N. Y.

The plant of the Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, at Newbern, N. C., has been partially destroyed by fire. Loss around \$50,000.

The Sailors Packing Company, of Kokomo, Ind., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by H. M. Sailors, H. P. Sailors and W. J. Dixon.

The Warren Cotton Oil Company, Warren, Ark., recently organized with \$100,000 capital stock, will erect fertilizer plant, ice plant and cotton oil mill.

The Baymo Company, of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$50,000, to deal in livestock, etc., by F. W. Skinner, F. H. Curry and F. S. Gannon.

The A. H. March Packing Company, Bridgeport, Pa., has completed arrangements for the erection of a new four-story building, to be equipped with the latest machinery.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company will erect a seed storage house at Jackson, Miss., to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. It will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

The Stevens County Meat Company, of Colville, Wash., has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by Charles Wingam, W. H. Latta, A. S. Dingle and J. R. Walling.

A. Maybaum & Sons, of Newark, N. J., have incorporated to do a general cattle business, with a capital stock of \$500,000. M. Maybaum, F. Maybaum and S. S. Maybaum are the incorporators.

G. H. Henson, W. B. Riddell, E. M. Elsworth and others, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are organizing a company at Oklahoma City, O. T., with \$100,000 capital stock, to be known as the Central Cotton Oil Company.

The Oak Hollow Land and Livestock Company, of Provo, Utah, has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock. The officers are: President, W. W. Clark; vice-president, W. E. Trinniman; secretary, J. E. Bone; treasurer, A. J. Evans.

The Bryan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company has been organized to take over the Bryan Cotton Oil Company, Bryan, Tex. It is proposed to increase the capacity of mill from 45 tons to about 65 tons and establish a fertilizer factory.

### LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Port Washington, N. Y.—The Port Washington Hygeia Ice and Trading Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock to manufacture ice, etc. Geo. E. Baner, L. B. Smull, C. E. Hyde and others are the incorporators.

St. James, Ill.—The St. James Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by R. F. Berg and others.

Albers, Ill.—The Albert Creamery Company has been incorporated by E. Loudon and others. The capital stock is \$2,500.

Ottawa, Can.—The Dominion Warehousing Company, with headquarters in this city, has been incorporated to carry on a cold storage business. The capitalization is \$150,000 and the incorporators are A. F. Leggatt, H. H. Williams, H. S. Harrison, J. G. Gibson, J. A. Belford and S. C. Thompson.

Centerville, Ala.—The Centerville Electric Light Company will erect a 5-ton ice plant.

Brunswick, Ga.—The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad has begun the erection

of a 40-ton ice plant, 140 x 45 feet, to cost about \$50,000.

Jacksboro, Tex.—Hensley Brothers have commenced the rebuilding of their ice and electric light plant, recently reported burned. The new building will be 44 x 80 feet.

Newport News, Va.—The Jamestown Ice Corporation has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. J. R. Buxton is president and treasurer, and J. B. Locke, secretary. A new ice plant will be erected.

Elm Grove, W. Va.—Moore & Company will erect buildings to be equipped for the manufacture of ice cream and dairy products. About \$9,000 will be expended.

### ONE STOCK YARD SUES ANOTHER.

The Central Stock Yards Company, of Louisville, Ky., and J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., as receiver, have filed suit against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and the Bourbon Stock Yards Company for \$250,000 damages because of alleged discrimination on the part of the railroad company, and the conspiracy of both defendants against the plaintiffs, the purpose of which was to force the Central Stock Yards Company out of business. It is claimed the railroad company made exclusive contracts favoring the Bourbon yards and shut out the Central Yards from getting any business along its lines.

### PROPOSALS.

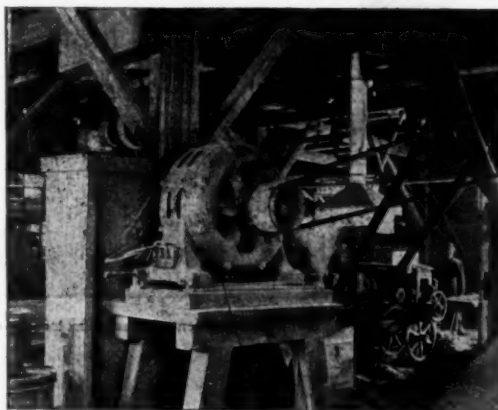
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1907. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 22, 1907, and will be immediately opened thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be re-

ceived for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, plumbing, electric, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Geological Survey, the Howard University and the U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels, for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper, and hauling ashes and debris of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposal, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. J. R. GARFIELD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF, CORN, GROCERIES, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1907. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for beef, corn, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 23, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder, and other groceries. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane, and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.

M 30 A 6, 13.

## General Electric Company



General Electric 20 H.-P. Motor in Planing Mill, Swift & Co., Chicago.

Electric Power  
for  
Packing Houses

Wood working machinery is best driven by General Electric Company induction motors.

High Speed  
No Moving Contacts  
No Fire Risk

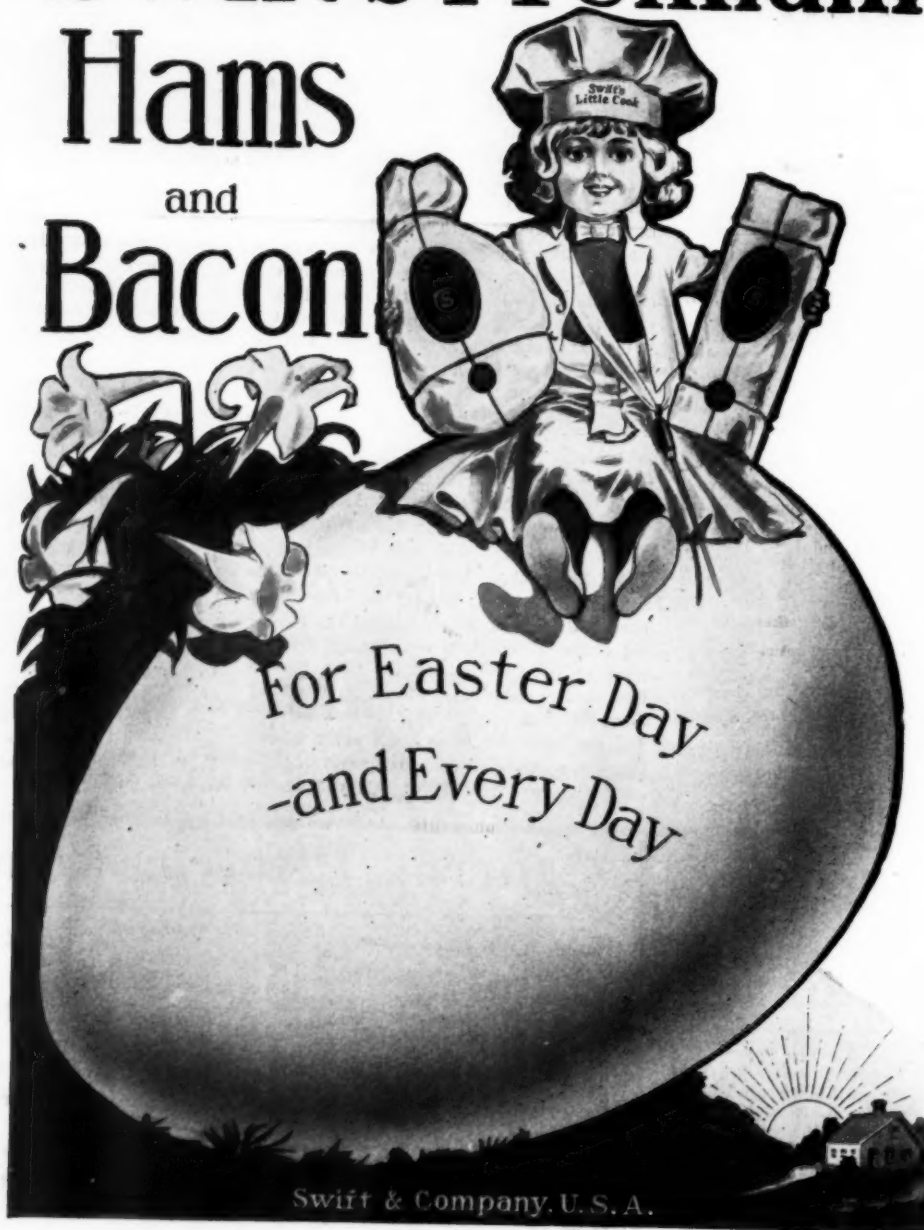
New York Office:  
44 Broad St.

Principal Office:  
Schenectady, N. Y.

Sales Offices in  
all large cities.

1028

# Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon



Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER . . . . . President and Editor

## GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,  
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

## WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest  
to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be  
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their  
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-  
tinue for another year, as all subscriptions are en-  
tered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize  
any notice to discontinue except by letter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States and Canada, excepting New  
Foundland . . . . . \$3.00  
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,  
per year (21s.) (21m.) (26 fr.) . . . . . 5.00  
Single or Extra Copies, each . . . . . .10

## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Com-  
pany, Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Com-  
pany, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Pro-  
visioner, New York.

Treasurer, James L. Garneau, Laux Packing Com-  
pany, St. Louis, Mo.

Executive Committee: James S. Agar, Western  
Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill.; Mat-  
thew Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo,  
N. Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber Packing Company,  
Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir  
Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe &  
Brother, New York.

## NOT A GUARANTEE

Reference was made in these columns some  
weeks ago to the attempt of certain manu-  
facturers to take improper advantage of the  
federal food regulations. One of these regu-  
lations provides that manufacturers whose  
products come under the provisions of the fed-  
eral food and drug act must register with the  
federal authorities and be given a serial num-  
ber by which their products may be known  
and traced when they go into consumptive  
channels. Manufacturers immediately filed  
the required guarantee that their products  
would be made in conformity with the law,  
and were given the necessary serial number.

Some of them attempted to advertise this  
serial number as a government guarantee of  
their products, comparing it with the gov-  
ernment meat inspection guarantee and inci-  
dentally attempting to cast reflections on  
competing products of manufacturers who  
come under the meat inspection law. The  
National Provisioner called attention to the

difference between the meat inspection stamp  
—which is a specific government guarantee—  
and the food law serial number—which is no  
guarantee at all, except in so far as it is an  
indication that the manufacturer to whom it  
is given has himself guaranteed to comply  
with the law.

The government has promptly taken this  
view of the case, and an official investigation  
is being made of the misuse of this serial  
number as an advertisement by over-ambitious  
manufacturers. "It is to be regretted,"  
writes a high official to The National Pro-  
visioner, "that manufacturers should use their  
serial number in such a way as to give the  
idea to the public that this department is  
guaranteeing their goods, when such is cer-  
tainly not the case."

There is no desire to disparage the federal  
food law or the products manufactured under  
its provisions. But there has already been  
too much misinformation spread abroad con-  
cerning national food regulations. Food and  
drug manufacturers cannot be blamed for  
taking all the advantage legitimately possible  
of the federal food law in advertising their  
products; they are entitled to all proper bene-  
fit. But when certain of them attempt to  
turn their own promise to abide by the law  
into a government guarantee of their output,  
it is going a little too far. The food law  
serial number is not a government guarantee.

## THE CLOUDS BURST

In the first issue of the current year, Janu-  
ary 5, The National Provisioner pointed to  
the "clouds in the sky," then only visible to  
the experienced eye, but since grown to for-  
midable size and threatening the prosperity  
of the country with most serious setback.  
The apparent total lack of a great conserva-  
tive force in our public life, the constant  
vicious attacks on successful enterprises of  
public utility, necessarily frighten capital,  
which, after all, performs the functions of  
the heart in a nation's commercial and in-  
dustrial body. Truly, gross abuses of capi-  
tal's power crept into our commercial and  
political life and remedial measures became  
absolutely necessary. Public opinion demanded  
such measures of relief and protection for the  
wronged people at large. But the very fact of  
the existence of a highly excited public opinion  
and of the urgent necessity of remedial action  
ought to have brought forth the greatest skill  
and foresight on the part of the governing  
powers. They last of all should have been  
swept away by a strong current of hysterical  
feeling into dangerous drifts of destructive  
experiment.

The inevitable consequences of unrestrained  
excitement have begun to be felt. Prosperity  
and progress know no stronger enemy than  
general distrust. Billions of national wealth

have been endangered and enormous amounts  
of capital have been driven into hiding. And  
now, after so much harm has been done, the  
governing powers of the nation and of the  
States appear to have gained nearly as much  
of hindsight as they had lacked in foresight.  
They begin to feel the urgent necessity of  
conservatism, lest their pride of identifica-  
tion with the greatest prosperity of the coun-  
try shall be turned into the humiliation of  
being identified with the greatest financial  
and commercial crisis in our history.

It may be still possible to stem the tide  
of destruction, especially if Providence shall  
again bless us with another bountiful crop.  
Quick, energetic, efficient action, striking at  
the roots of the general distrust, securing  
actually remedial and not destructive meas-  
ures, may still save prosperity and furnish  
a healthy basis for new constructive applica-  
tion of American genius and enterprise. A  
readjustment of our tariffs must, however,  
not be forgotten in the reconstruction work.

## A PUZZLE

Our Hamburg correspondent evidently does  
not agree with the newsgatherers in Wash-  
ington who lately reported frequent success-  
ful conferences between Secretary Root, Am-  
bassador Sternburg and Commissioner North.  
On July 30 next the term of the temporary  
arrangement with Germany, giving minimum  
tariffs to American imports, will expire, and  
unless a new agreement is reached American  
exporters will meet with prohibitory maxi-  
mum tariffs at the German borders. Such  
new agreement must necessarily be only tem-  
porary, at best an extension of time under  
present conditions. With Congress adjourned  
a treaty is out of question, and with Con-  
gress reconvened next December it is very  
questionable whether the Senate will be  
found in a treaty mood.

On the other hand, the so-called National  
parties in Germany, which at the recent elec-  
tion gave to the German government a work-  
ing majority, are bound by their very "na-  
tional" platforms to favor "national" indus-  
try and commerce against foreign competi-  
tion. As a matter of fact, the two parlia-  
mentary parties against whom the German  
government successfully raised the "national"  
war cry in the last election, the Socialists  
and the Centre, were the most outspoken ex-  
ponents of cheaper meat, while only a small  
part of the new majority, the Liberal party,  
stands against agrarianism.

Under these circumstances it will be as  
much of a problem for the German govern-  
ment to get the parliamentary sanction for  
concessions to the United States as it is for  
our Executive to get the Senate's consent to  
a new treaty: This problem will hardly be  
solved; the best we can hope for will be a  
temporary makeshift.

**POULTRY FALLACIES EXPLODED.**

(Continued from page 14.)

**Facts Concerning Ptomaines and Toxines.**

Having seen that while these bacteria or the products produced by them while in the intestinal tract of man do not produce any harmful effects upon him, it is proper to ask, can these bacteria growing outside the body produce any poisonous products which when eaten by man can cause disease and death in him? The answer to this is yes, under certain favorable conditions of growth they may. The poisonous products produced by bacterial growth are divided into two great classes—ptomaines and toxines.

1. Ptomaines: These are products of bacterial growth produced during the process of putrefaction. 2. Putrefaction is caused only by the growth of bacteria. There can be no putrefaction unless there is bacterial growth, for it is bacterial growth that causes putrefaction. 3. Some ptomaines are poisonous and some non-poisonous. 4. Bacteriologically, putrefaction is divided into three stages. It is only in the third or last stage of putrefaction, when the meat is plainly putrid and unfit for use, that poisonous ptomaines are present. 5. Poisonous ptomaines or products cannot be produced by the bacteria here being considered when they are placed under unfavorable conditions of growth—that is anywhere near 5° C. (41° F.). (For proof see previous section on Cold Fact, No. 6.)\*

The obvious deduction from these five facts is this:

In the edible portions of undrawn poultry and game no poisonous ptomaines can be present unless the meat is plainly putrid and unfit for use, and which cannot now be legally sold under the laws of the State of New York as they at present exist.

Toxines: These are poisonous products of bacterial growth, but not necessarily produced during the process of putrefaction.

1. The toxines produced by disease-producing bacteria are the same no matter whether the bacteria be grown inside or outside the animal body. This is so because all that is known about toxines to-day has been ascertained by growing bacteria outside the body and obtaining thus their toxines. The production of the various anti-toxines such as that used in the treatment of diphtheria, has been accomplished by growing the bacteria outside the body and obtaining their toxines.\*

2. From a consideration of Fact No. 6 in the previous section on cold, it is perfectly obvious that even if the bacterial invasion takes place as claimed by the supporters of this

measure, no poisonous toxines could be produced if the temperature of the poultry is kept anywhere near 5° C. (41° F.), because the bacteria are placed under unfavorable conditions of growth.

3. Even if such toxines were produced they are perfectly harmless when eaten by man, because it has been shown in the first section on facts relating to these bacteria, Fact No. 1, that these bacteria are present normally in the intestinal tract of healthy human beings.

**Analysis of Statements made by Faddists.**

Before entering into an analysis of the statements made by the supporters of this measure, it is fair to ask in the light of the established bacteriological facts which have been stated in the previous section, What sort of evidence must any one produce in order in any way to substantiate the claims made by the supporters of this measure? The answer to this question is now very clear in the minds of all who have followed the facts as already set forth. Any one who would bring proof that the claims of the supporters of this measure are in any way true must:

1. Revolutionize the established facts of bacteriology relating to this subject. They must show by their own experimental evidence that these bacteria and their toxines are harmful where eaten by man, and that poisonous ptomaines are produced before the third stage of putrefaction is reached, when the meat is plainly putrid and cannot now be legally sold. And then very far and beyond all this they must show that their experiments in this respect have been confirmed by recognized bacteriologists and are accepted by the bacteriological world at large.

And then very far and beyond all this they must go right down into the poultry industry, as it is at present carried on, and by practical demonstrations show that these bacteria and their toxines are present in the edible portions of undrawn poultry and game as now sold, and that poisonous ptomaines are there before the meat becomes putrid.

In none of these respects have the supporters of this measure in the least degree met these requirements. Let us analyze their statements and see the manner of proof which they present in defense of their claims. The statements which they make may be grouped under three headings, as follows:

1. Quotations from Dr. Joseph McFarland's Pathogenic Bacteria to show that these bacteria produce disease in man.

2. A set of experiments purporting to show the presence of the bacterial invasions claimed.

3. A set of cases of supposed victims of infected poultry.

1. Quotations from McFarland's Pathogenic Bacteria to show that these bacteria produce diseases in man.

Not one word of this question, except the statement that *bacillus coli communis* "seems to be the pathological agent of the greater number of summer infantile diarrhoeas," has any relation whatsoever to the question under discussion here. The point of discussion here is not at all what toxines or diseases these bacteria produce. The point of this discussion is solely and entirely whether these bacteria and their toxines are harmful and disease producing when eaten by man. Not one word in McFarland's book or any other recognized text-book of bacteriology, with the exception of diarrhoeas above referred to, states for a moment that these bacteria or their toxines are harmful when eaten by man.

That these bacteria produce these toxines and diseases under certain conditions of inoculation and infection is a recognized fact, but that has nothing to do with the question under discussion here, for it is well known and established, as already set forth in this article, that when eaten by man they are perfectly harmless, because they are always present in the intestinal tract of healthy human beings. As already said, not one word of this quotation from McFarland, except that relating to diarrhoeas, has anything whatever to do with the question under discussion here. Now let us look into this diarrhoea question and see what it amounts to. I quote here from Park's Pathogenic Bacteria and Protozoa, p. 243: "Bacteriologists are inclined to doubt that the colon bacillus is an etiological factor in the production of diarrhoea, but believe that it is rather due to other slightly different bacteria, which resemble the colon bacillus." "Such bacteria are colon-like, such as the paracolon or dysentery group of bacilli." McFarland, in his book, only hints that the *bacillus coli communis* may be the cause of these diarrhoeas, he says, as quoted, that they "seem to be." Parks says definitely that they are not and are not so recognized by bacteriologists.

It is also stated in this quotation from McFarland's Pathogenic Bacteria that the virulence (that is the disease-producing power) of these bacilli is increased by passage through animals. It might, therefore, be claimed by the supporters of this measure that although these bacilli in the intestinal tract of man were harmless, by growing in the intestinal tract of poultry and game their virulence was increased so that when eaten by man they would be harmful to him. Such a statement, however, is in no way truthful. While it is true that pathogenic bacteria may be increased in virulence by passage through animals, it is also true in order

(Continued on page 28.)

**PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS**

OUR SPECIALTIES

WOODENWARE AND COOPERAGE  
WAX AND PARCHMENT PAPERTWINKS AND CORDAGE ANHYDROUS AMMONIA  
BOX SHOOKS AND LUMBERBUNGS AND SKEWERS  
ROCK AND EVAPORATED SALT

Send us your inquiries

FRED K. HIGBIE CO.

Railway Exchange,

(Members American Meat Packers' Association)

Chicago, Ill.

**MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR**

FOR

**COLD STORAGE, Etc.**

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

**SAMPLES FREE****UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.**

143 Liberty Street, New York City



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A PERFECTLY CLEAN MEAT CUTTER.

In this issue readers of The National Provisioner will observe three illustrations of the Buffalo Silent Meat Cutter, manufactured by John E. Smith's Sons Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., showing some very important improvements recently put on this cutter. This machine is already known the world over, but the manufacturers have invented a new design, changing all their patterns, making the machine absolutely clean and sanitary in every respect.

Since the new meat inspection and pure food laws took effect it has become more necessary than ever that all machines should be so constructed as to remain absolutely clean. It will be noticed that the bowl of this cutter laps over the heavy ring, or bed plate, of the machine, so that not a particle of meat, water, etc., can lodge in any place on the Buffalo Silent Cutter, that can become foul.

Another improvement noticed is the piece of steel on the bottom of the top plate, and the groove in the bowl in which this piece of steel fits and turns, preventing the least bit of meat from working out of the bowl. This machine requires no cover, so that there is no place where meat can lodge where the eye cannot see it, and which is liable to become unclean.

This machine has been adopted by a number of prominent packers and sausage makers, who have pronounced it one of the simplest, and yet most important improvements put on any sausage machine. One of the most prominent and largest sausage makers in Milwaukee, after examining these improvements, immediately placed his order for a machine with a 43-inch bowl, that has a capacity of 250 pounds in five minutes. This company appreciates the importance of having a machine of this type, as they manufacture strictly high grade and pure sausage.

It would be well for sausage makers to look into the details of this machine before purchasing. Full information may be obtained from the John E. Smith's Sons Co., No. 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., or through The National Provisioner.

### REFRIGERATING MACHINERY SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating machines by the Refrigerating Machine Department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., are reported as follows:

National Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., 5-ton refrigerating machine.

D. H. Pelton, Lockwood, Ohio, 1 1/4-ton refrigerating machine.

J. S. Huffman, meats, Springfield, O., 6-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, Canada, 17-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Beard Creamery Co., Youngstown, Ohio, 5-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

A. L. Mitchell, meats, Orange, Texas, 2 1/2-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

State Board of Control, Northern Hospital, near Oshkosh, Wis., hospital, 13-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Wildner & Co., Auburn, N. Y., brewery, 23-ton refrigerating machine.

Kingfisher Creamery Co., Kingfisher, Okla., 5-ton refrigerating machine.

J. W. Rupert, Chillicothe, O., meats, 3-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

R. R. Sellers, Joplin, Mo., 3-ton refrigerating machine.

W. S. French, Woodstock, Va., ice plant, 15-ton refrigerating machine.

De Laval D. S. Co., San Francisco, Cal., dairy, 3-ton refrigerating machine.

Inglefield Co-op. Creamery Co., Inglefield, Ind., 3-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

### GRAPHITE IN LUBRICATING GREASE.

An English writer says that it is a good idea to have a grease in which there is graphite. If the grease melts, and it must melt in order to lubricate, the graphite prevents excessive friction and wear. When a bearing has become hot and cannot be lubricated with either grease or oil, graphite will prevent the fatal seize. Dixon's Ticonderoga flake graphite is said to be the best and practically the only graphite that has stood the test of constant and critical use in all such cases.

### HART IN NEW LOCATION.

F. A. Hart & Company, importers and exporters of sausage casings, will, on or about May 1, move from their present location in Chicago to their new building at No. 3725 South Halsted street. They will have the entire building for the purposes of their casings business, which has increased so largely during the past two years as to necessitate much more space.

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Louisville Trust Company, Trustee,  
vs.

Central Stock Yards Company, et al.

Jefferson Circuit Court, of Kentucky, Chancery Branch 2d Div., No. 44,210.

By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, as a whole and as a going concern, at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises of the Central Stock Yards Company, in Jefferson County, Kentucky,

ON CREDITS OF 6, 12 AND 18 MONTHS,

with the option or right of paying all or any part of the purchase price in cash in lieu of executing bonds, or of anticipating and paying the said bonds at any time after their execution and before their maturity.

Subject to the State and County Taxes for the year 1907, the following described real estate, located in Jefferson County, Kentucky, to-wit:

The following tract of land, containing 26 22-100 acres, lying in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and described as follows:—

Said tract of land being South of and near to the City limits of Louisville, and beginning at a stake in the South line of the tract of land conveyed to B. H. Hurt, party of the first part, by John Cudahy, by deed recorded in the Office of the Clerk of Jefferson County Court, in D. B. 544, p. 264, said stake or beginning point being 30 feet West of a large white oak; thence with the South line of said tract N. 84 degrees 10 minutes W. 637 93-100 feet to the East line of Floyd Street, if extended, thence with the East line of Floyd Street, if extended, N. 5 degrees 50 minutes E. 1700 feet to a stake; thence S. 84 degrees 10 minutes E. 669 75-100 feet to a stake 30 feet West of the East line of the aforesaid tract of land; thence S. 5 degrees 42 minutes W. parallel with and 30 feet from said Eastern line 1700 feet to the beginning, containing 26 22-100 acres; being part of the land conveyed to B. H. Hurt in the deed of John Cudahy and wife, recorded in Deed Book 544, page 264, and the same property conveyed by B. H. Hurt to first party, recorded in Deed Book 555, page 407, in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Also the right, title and interest of the Central Stock Yards Company in another certain tract or parcel of land described as follows, namely, as trip of land 30 feet wide the center line of which is thus described:

Beginning at a point in the East line of Floyd Street 15 1/2 feet South of South line of the right-of-way of the Southern Railway measured along the East line of Floyd Street, or 15 feet measured at right angles thereto; thence South 62 degrees 13 minutes East parallel with the South line of said right-of-way and 15 feet therefrom 527 feet; thence in a curved line to the right with 18 degrees 22 1/2 minutes curve 370 feet and 11 inches to a point 15 feet West of the East line of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to B. H. Hurt by John Cudahy by deed recorded in D. B. 544, page 264, Jefferson County Court Clerk's Office; thence South 5 degrees 42 minutes West parallel with and 15 feet from said East line 1754 feet to the South line of said tract.

Also all buildings and improvements upon aforesaid tract of land, now owned by the corporation, acquired or possessed by the corporation, including all spurs, switches and sidings connecting railroads with said property:

Together with the corporate franchises, name, good-will, rights and privileges belonging to the said Central Stock Yards Company, and all of the buildings and improvements possessed or owned by the said Central Stock Yards Company, including spurs, switches and sidings connecting railroads with the said property, except tracks on said strip of ground above described.

The aforesaid last described strip or parcel of ground is subject to an easement or right-of-way over the same by the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky for railroad purposes.

Adjudget indivisible and to be sold as a whole and as a going concern.

Amount to be raised, \$166,309.74.

The purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit of \$500. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good surety, bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date of sale until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

R. W. HERR,

Commissioner, Jefferson Circuit Court of Kentucky.

**Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.**

**Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.**  
**Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.**

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.**

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fargo, N. D.—The Fargo-Detroit Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. Joseph Ames is president, John Lofthouse, secretary.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The Schenectady Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by capitalists from Schenectady, N. Y.; Albany, Saratoga and Glens Falls. A plant, equipped with two 65-ton machines, will be erected this spring in Scotia, N. Y.

Canton, O.—The Canton Ice Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by H. L. Spilman, J. W. Warwick, R. H. Spilman, I. S. May and A. A. Werner.

Bone Lake, Wis.—The Bone Lake Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock by J. C. Mattson, Jens Jensen, C. M. Jorgensen and others.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Inter-City Ice Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by J. E. Cairns, 182 South Ninth street; W. R. Moore, 331 Van Sicklen avenue, both of Brooklyn, and E. A. Monfort, 1350 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

Albany, N. Y.—The Gold Seal Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$500 capital stock by F. H. Schroeder, H. L. Reed and F. R. Keeshan, all of Albany.

New York, N. Y.—The Woodycrest Farm Company has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock by William Thompson, H. E. Ott, both of the Bronx, and Edward Polley, 2177 Fifth avenue, Manhattan.

Mounds, Ill.—The Mounds Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by G. J. Murphy, Thomas Boyd and T. M. Ford.

Troy, N. Y.—The Shaughnessy Ice Company has been incorporated by Lawrence, M. W. and L. S. Shaughnessy. The capital stock is \$100,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The P. Mueller Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with \$14,000 capital stock, fully paid, by W. N. P. S., Jr., and Paul Mueller and Diedrich Stubbe.

## ICE NOTES.

Auburn, N. Y.—It is reported that Thomas B. Myer is interested in the establishment of a cold storage plant here.

Pass Christian, Miss.—The new 30-ton ice plant of the Pass Christian Packing Company has been completed, and is now in full operation.

Ottawa, Can.—A bill to establish cold storage warehouse for the preservation of perishable food products has passed the Canadian Parliament. The bill provides that the government may give a subsidy of 30 per cent. of the amount expended by a company.

Weldon, N. C.—The Weldon Ice Factory was destroyed by fire on March 24. Loss, \$12,000.

Minersville, Pa.—The new plant of the Union Brewing Company was destroyed by fire on March 24, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—A. Booth & Company are to erect a large cold storage plant here.

Flat River, Mo.—The Flat River Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Cincinnati, O.—The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company will shortly commence the erection of its new cold storage plant, on the property recently purchased on Freeman avenue.

## SOME OF THE LEAKS OF AN ICE PLANT.

By Clay Whiteley, Muncie, Ind.\*

The greatest leak in my opinion is locating an ice factory without first finding out if you can get plenty of good water; if not good water, then plenty of water of any kind. Without plenty of water you cannot get the best results. And a loss occurs in condensing your steam that takes fuel and labor to make.

Now if you have plenty of water, the next thing is to get rid of it after it has been used and done its work, loaded with magnesia, lime and other chemicals that stop up sewers and other outlets. It was and is an expensive proposition with us. A factory should

\*Read before the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association.

(Additional Refrigeration Notes on page 17.)



**HIGH GRADE**  
**ICE TOOLS**



**CATALOGS**

**GIFFORD-WOOD CO.**

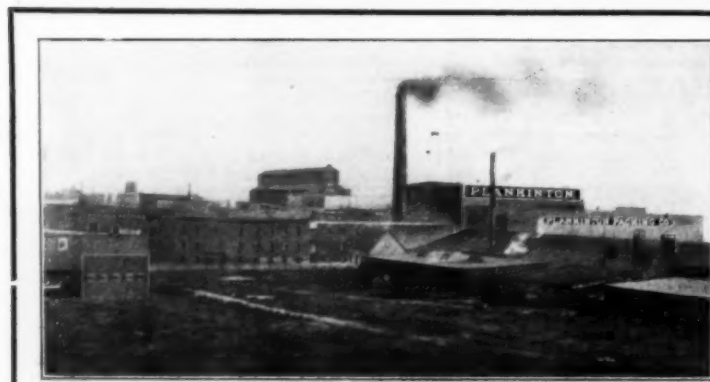
**TOOLS REPAIRED**

**Hudson, N. Y.**

**Arlington, Mass.**



**Chicago Office**  
**14 SO. JEFFERSON ST.**



Branches: CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, CINCINNATI,  
PHILADELPHIA, ATLANTA, BOSTON

## Perfect Insulation

It costs money to experiment. Why not benefit by others' experience? The illustration herewith shows the buildings of the Plankinton Packing Co. of Milwaukee, which are insulated thoroughly with

## P & B INSULATING PAPER

This company is using P & B Paper exclusively because in the test P & B proved its superiority. P & B Paper is absolutely airtight and waterproof. Made of the best rope stock and is unaffected by changes of temperature, acids and alkali. Lasts as long as the building. Contains no tar, oil or rosin, absolutely odorless. Write for samples and prices.

**THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY**  
General Offices, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

**NEPONSET**

THE Strongest—Thickest—  
Most Water and Air-proof  
Insulating Paper made. Send for  
samples and make your own tests.

F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS  
East Walpole, Mass.  
New York Chicago Washington

ESTABLISHED 1817

be located so as to have a good outlet for the waste water.

The fuel question has been discussed many times. Some ice men claim that the cheaper grades of coal, like Indiana, are the more economical, or the Eastern slack coal, which can be bought and delivered to most of the ice factories in this State at the same price or less than Indiana coal. Our experience is that you can occasionally get a car of Eastern slack coal that is good, or the "Jellico" slack coal of Kentucky is splendid, and if the "Jellico" coal could always be had, pure clean slack coal, we should use it in preference to any other.

Our fireman is pretty well trained in firing slack coal; he keeps his grates well covered all over, and then fires very thin, as he uses a small shovel and then only loads it partly and that enables him to scatter the coal well and evenly over his fire, and the carbon that rises is consumed largely by the heat before it gets away and goes out through the smokestack. A great many firemen shovel in coal as though they were shoveling dirt. They bank up the fire and before the heat can get through to consume the carbon that is rising from the heated coal much of it has gone out through the smokestack and is lost on your neighbor's washing, if it should be out on the line. Now, if slack coal is fired properly, it does not need much stirring, but just a little shake of the grate bars will jostle down the ashes, and but little, if any, coal will get through the grates.

Keep your boiler tubes clean and free from soot, so the heat can come in direct contact with the metal of the tubes to heat the water. A great number of devices are used for this purpose. Most of them have a steam flue blower, which is inserted in the end of the tubes at the furnace, or front end, and is blown against the draught that your smokestack is drawing. We use a steam blower at the rear end of the boiler, and it is permanently located near the center of the end and about six or eight inches from the boiler, and has four openings for the steam to blow out of—one is on a straight lever *l*, at an angle of 25.1 at 45, and one at 65. A crank handle is attached to the tube or blower on

the outside. The fireman every three or four hours goes around there and gives it a couple of turns; that sweeps over every tube and blows out all the soot perfectly from the tubes.

While talking about coal and boilers it would be well to speak of boiler compound. It has been the custom, not only in ice plants but in other steam power plants, to feed the boiler compound, or scale eradicator, all in at one time, that should have been fed into the boiler gradually, consuming a number of hours to feed in. As I said before, many engineers dump in the pint at one time, and at the end of four or six hours dump in another pint.

It should be fed in the same as oil is through a lubricator, and in that way it comes in and is mixed with the water in the boiler and acts as a water softener. At first one should, I think, put in his compound very heavy, and after the scale is loosened and the tubes get fairly well cleaned up, then cut the supply down and feed it in as stated before, for, as we all know, when tubes are badly limed up it takes more fuel than is necessary to keep up the required amount of steam.

Now, as to the kind of boiler compound to use, I am not here to advertise any particular brand, but one thing I do find is that the less soda ash used the better, though some of the large systems of railroads use soda ash almost exclusively. It may be that in the construction of the locomotive boilers that they are not so easily affected.

Now, as to packing. I have been in some ice plants where the fog of the escaping steam was so thick you could hardly see to get through on a cold day. All stuffing boxes should be well packed so that no leaks of steam could be seen. It is almost impossible to keep a pump from leaking that pumps brine or hot water with a steel piston rod, as the rod becomes pitted, so that it is almost impossible to keep the packing around it tight enough to keep it from leaking steam. We have all our piston rods in pumps that handle brine or hot water at the water end made of bronze, or we have the rod turned down and covered with a brass thimble fitted tightly onto the rod. The wear then on them is very slight in years of hard work.

I was in a factory last summer, and the ice that was being made was not clear by any means. It was both red and dark in the center. I asked the man when he had cleaned his filters, and he said about two years ago, he thought. Now, to make good clear ice it is just as necessary to have a clean filter as you would have a clean vessel to make a good dish of apple sauce. All filters should be cleaned twice each year. And after the water has gone from the filter to the cooling tank, where the water is brought down to 38° or less, should there be any substance in the water not taken out by the filter, in cooling it solidifies or coagulates, and if small sponge filters are used between the cooling tank and the can filter you will catch it. And by having two sets of sponges for your filter you can have them taken out and clean ones put in every twenty-four hours during the extreme warm weather, when you are pushing your plant to its utmost.

In buying sponges always get the grass sponge; they are tough, and the same sponge will do two or three seasons. And soda ash is a good thing to clean sponges with.

About cooling the ice rooms and cold stor-



**PURITY**

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

age rooms. Some have only ice storage, and some have both. To cool them, the brine, either salt or calcium, is drawn from the freezing tank and forced through coils in the storage rooms. Often they are not well insulated, which is a great mistake. All insulation that must be made do it well, as the cold that has cost you dollars to make will crawl through poor insulation, and the cold storage doors should always open with a vestibule, so that the heat cannot come direct into your cold storage rooms.

You cannot, in the hot summer days, get enough money from a produce man who handles vegetables, such as greens, onions, beets, lettuce, spinach and that class of garden truck, in a wholesale way, to ever rent him a cold storage room. We have had a produce man bring up in the evening two wagon loads of such truck and put them in his rooms, that have been either out in the hot sun or in a hot room all day, and from the time he would put this stuff in the storage room it would take the night engineer three hours to get his freezing tank down to where it was when he put it in. For, on a hot day, when you are doing well to hold your temperature down, and have such a thing happen, it is at a great expense in your ice making.

We take only beer storage. It comes in the cars from Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Columbus and when put in the house affects the temperature but very little. Now, to overcome this, not in full, but partly, we have a 20-barrel tank, ten feet high, with a circular ammonia coil in it and a return bed at the bottom and pipe coming up out at the top to save having any openings in the bottom with stuffing boxes in them. This tank has a six-inch space between the shell and tank that is filled with granulated cork for insulation, and the tank is filled with salt brine connected to our brine pump to circulate the brine

## HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY

For Refrigerating and Ice Making



Established  
as the  
Standard.  
Pamphlets  
free.



Specify B. B.

### Shipments Immediate

**B. B. AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

New York, 100 William St., Roessler & Haas-  
lacher Chemical Co.  
Newark, 78 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn.  
Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island  
Warehouse Co.  
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Penn-  
sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-  
land Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.  
Indianapolis, Knight & Jilison Co.  
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schappert;  
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin,  
Inc.  
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central  
Warehouse.  
St. Louis, McPheters Warehouse Co., Geo. T.  
Matthews & Co.  
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.  
Omaha, American Transfer Co.  
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-  
field, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,  
Benton Transfer Co.  
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-  
fer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-  
fer & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Doty Building, St. Elmo W.  
Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts.,  
Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B.  
McQuie & Son.

## SHEET CORK INSULATION

FOR

**CHILLING and COLD  
STORAGE ROOMS**

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

**The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.**



## THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

*has an enviable record of 30 years of general service*

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

through all the cold storage rooms, and have direct expansion to the tank, and by doing this we do not disturb the temperature in the freezing tank, only what is caused by the ice cans being put in it with the distilled water that we aim to keep down to 36 or 38 degrees.

I have gone into a good many ice rooms that you could see daylight in many places around the top or sides of the doors that you enter into from the freezing tank room, or that lead out to the loading platform. Now, these openings are great leaks for the cold to get out of, and where the heat creeps in to displace the cold that has cost you money to produce.

We never allow the large door to be opened leading out to the loading platform. We have a small door about two inches larger than our cakes of ice that the ice puller opens, and all ice he delivers to the drivers and others through this small door, and as soon as the last cake goes out the door closes and the driver comes to the window and receipts to the ice puller for what ice he has taken, and when he returns at noon or night all ice he brings back and delivers to the ice puller through this door, who reports it to the office and the driver is credited with the ice returned. We use the system of having our drivers deliver all coupon books to the customers on their route, and think we find it profitable to do so, never having a special man to deliver and collect for the books.

We used to have trouble in cold weather with our ice checking, and especially at the bottom of the cake, which we found was caused by the room being very cold and es-

pecially around the bottom of the cans. We overcame this by putting in about three or four pipes around the freezing tank room through which we have exhaust steam to circulate. We also had a series of 1¼-inch pipes put under the bottom of our pans where the ice cans are set for tempering and the cans set on these pipes, or rather set on a slatted platform, above the coils, and exhaust steam circulates through these pipes. Do not let too much steam through so as to cause too much melting in the bottom of the can.

We also find it pays to have a small box of each kind of bolts used about the wagon, also open links for mending broken chains, and for mending straps and harness we keep a few boxes of different sizes of copper rivets on hand.

### SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, ETC.

The treatment of double phosphates of iron and aluminium in order to render the combined phosphoric acid soluble in ammonium citrate, is accomplished by heating up to bright redness native phosphates, either contained in upright retorts or directly exposed to furnace flames. A very slow heating and the gradual character of the same are essential conditions. The heating is sufficiently prolonged to expell both the combined and the free water from the mineral. It is stated that the described treatment renders the insoluble phosphoric acid soluble in ammonium citrate.

### THE POWELL IMPROVED "TITAN" LEVER THROTTLE VALVE.

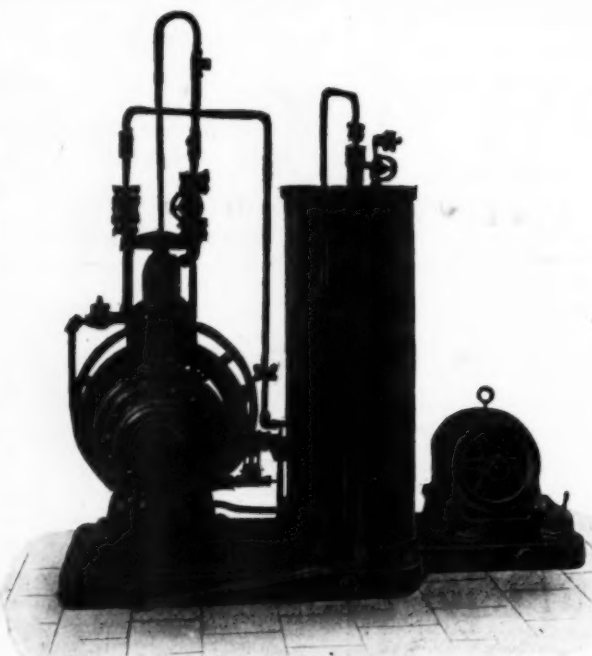
Use it where  
you need a  
valve to con-  
trol quickly  
fluids of  
all kinds

Made of steam metal bronze for  
working pressures up to 175 pounds.



For a quick action, full open-way  
valve, it is superior to all others.

The William Powell Company  
2525-2531 Spring Grove Avenue  
CINCINNATI, OHIO



## "THE BRUNSWICK"

### REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

Facts that are Interesting and Well Worth  
Investigating

WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture  
of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler  
in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost  
(efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on  
the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are,  
durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of  
valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR  
VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS  
GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power  
expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints  
to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing  
power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper  
than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors,  
condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER  
MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most  
searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every  
plant we install.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.  
U. S. A.

NEW YORK: 1123 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA: 206 SO. 11TH ST.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: 35 CENTER ST.

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Sharp Recoveries in Prices and Increased Demands for Supplies—Hog Receipts and Improved Wall Street Conditions the Factors—Increased European Demands for Lard—Improved Home Distributions of Both Meats and Lard—Considerable Buying of "Shorts" and Packers—Expected Falling Off of Hog Receipts.**

The turn of the hog products markets came at the close of last week when the inside trading figures started considerable buying of cash lard by Europe. There was then talk of better prices almost at once.

Early this week the hog receipts at the packing points became moderate and their prices somewhat higher. There was, at that time, as well, a healthier look of affairs in the Wall street securities trading. The traders in hog products took confidence, and in Monday's and Tuesday's trading in both meats and lard substantial changes in prices to a higher basis came about. Then again on Wednesday there was excited trading and further advanced prices.

At this writing (Thursday) there are comparatively tame hog products markets, on account of the labor trouble developments at the West, with rumors that the men on the Western railroads had voted to strike, and which factor is, as well, working depression again in Wall street.

The English, as well as the Continent shippers had been particularly interested in lard, in which a liberal business was then done, and greater than in some time before. Increased quantities of Middle West, as well as Chicago offerings of the lard, were taken up in New York. Besides there was large

buying of the product at the Western markets.

The "long" interest in the lard had been so well worked out that the leading interests were less concerned in market conditions against it, and were disposed to allow the healthier influences, as indicated, to prevail.

Indeed, as the market began turning to better prices there was urgent buying by the "shorts," and a disposition, as well, by the packers to take up the offerings of supplies.

It did not look as if a material new "long" interest was making, but only that contracts were being protected and that the packers had confidence of the prices, and as expecting in the near future increased distributions of their supplies and a falling off in the receipts of hogs.

It was true, of course, that upon the late raiding of the markets the prices of hogs were somewhat reduced. But at no time was the declines in the prices of the hogs proportionate to those for the products. It followed as an opinion that the products markets depression was of a temporary order, and that there would soon be a recovery in prices for them.

It had not seemed likely that there would be ability to beat down the prices last week of hogs very materially, as the farmers had maintained a very independent position through the season. Yet that the supplies of hogs ready for market were probably large enough for the moderate weakening of the prices for them that then happened. The somewhat increased supplies of the hogs that had been had last week were in very good condition, and as showing full average

weights. It then seemed probable that the farmers were rushing the supplies to market of best stock in order that they might give more time to their ordinary spring farm work. The recovery this week in the prices of the hogs has been brought about by freer demands for the supplies, through the improved products markets, and from the fact that the hog receipts have been daily less than the estimates concerning them.

It is a fair inference that the shipments of hogs forward from interior points will be of less importance than they had been, for a few weeks, until the busy season for farm work is over.

The products markets, therefore, are likely to be better situated this side of May at least, than they have been recently, although that it does not look likely that the full swing upward of prices made this week will be maintained.

It is true, of course, that as the Lenten season is about over the demands for cash supplies will increase, and that Europe is likely to be more interested in the offerings of supplies. Therefore that the statistical positions of the products may become again rather in the sellers' favor. But there is now a disposition to go slow on bulges in prices, and it is more difficult to attract speculators to the "long" side of the market.

The Wall street position is not regarded as upon a satisfactory basis, altogether, notwithstanding the reactions to better prices for securities. Indeed, the speculative end of commercial products trading does not find any especial stimulation from the reactionary tendency of either Wall street, or cash

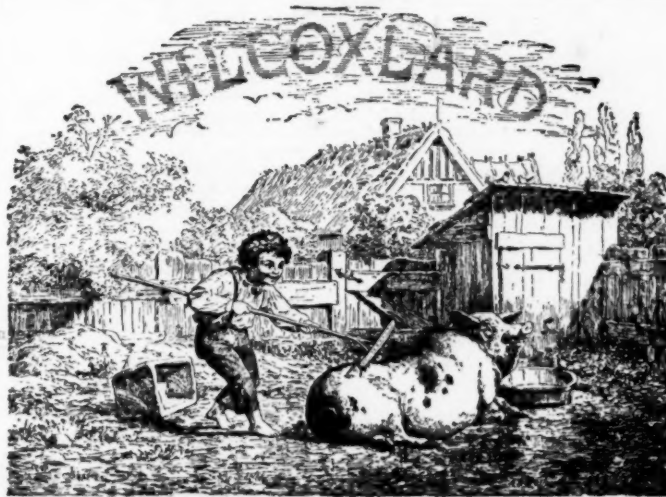
# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



products markets, such as are noted for the week.

The hog products markets look in this way; that while the worst of the depression was had in last week's trading in them, and that a moderate recovery in price was due this week, as helped by increased cash demands and the hog supplies, yet that there is little prospect of anywhere near old prices being reached again at once.

There is not likely to be abated consumption of either meats or lard, but the supply position is likely to be a less acute one from this along for the remainder of the season than it was in the winter months.

The hog supplies at the packing points may fall off, as they are likely to, in the near future, but it is believed there is considerable of a hog supply to be marketed when the farmers get a little more time to attend to livestock shipments.

The probabilities are that while consumption of the products will run along of liberal volume, that the distributors will buy supplies against it for prompt distribution, and not as freely ahead as they did in the winter months.

It is gratifying to find that the higher lard market, this week, is starting up demands for the compound lard, and that it is, as well, putting a little more strength to the cotton oil and some other of the associated markets.

But new buying of cottonseed oil is of a restricted order, as it is of tallow and greases.

There is no burdensome surplus supply of cottonseed oil anywhere. There is some good oil still unsold in Texas, as there is in some other localities. But the main surplus holdings of the cotton oil is of the undergrades, especially in the Valley. The cotton oil mills are financially so well situated, after a highly prosperous season, that they are holding their remaining supplies with confidence.

There is little prospect of materially lower prices at once for cottonseed oil, whatever may take place before the season is closed; therefore the pure lard market is not likely to have an antagonistic compound lard or cottonseed oil market. Rather the belief is that the pure lard market, in its fluctuations, will guide the other fat market changes.

The consumption of hog meats over the country has not been modified even through the Lenten season to the degree that it is usually. If there has been lessened demand in some directions for supplies of the hog meats it has been made up by larger wants of other channels of consumption, partly on account of the prices for beef.

There is probably a materially larger supply of hogs in the country for use this season than was had last year, as covering the period of marketing the hogs up to next November. But with the active rate of home consumption, especially of fresh meats, and that European demands for both meats and lard are gradually getting closer to those of the previous season, the larger hog supplies are needed.

A few weeks since the exports of lard had shown from November 1 less by 145,000 tierces than those of the previous season for the same time. The difference now in the exports from November 1 for the respective seasons is barely 125,000 tierces. From May to the close of the season the lard exports should materially exceed those of the previous season for the same time. It will be recollected that from May along for several months in last year the export business was badly hurt by the government agitation of packinghouses.

In New York there is not much activity to the export business, but which is at firmer prices. Sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$17.75@ \$18.50; 175 bbls. short clear at \$17.50@ \$19.50; 100 bbls. family at \$19@ \$19.50. Western steam lard had been in very fair export demand, but the higher prices at mid-week checked it. There was a good deal of lard from Middle West points sold. The closing market price is about \$9.10. City steam lard is moderately wanted; quoted at \$8.75@ \$8.87½. Compound lard is becoming active

and is quoted at \$8.50 for car lots. In city meats, bellies are weaker in price and slow; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 10½¢; do. 14 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 10 lbs. ave., at 10½¢. Loose pickled hams at 11½¢@12¢. Loose pickled shoulders at 9@9½¢.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,632 bbls. pork, 10,002,164 lbs. meats, 13,078,959 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,227 bbls. pork, 12,974,867 lbs. meats, 17,124,181 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 74,235 bbls. pork, 217,498,205 lbs. meats, 276,960,511 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous season, 93,591 bbls. pork, 276,271,017 lbs. meats, 327,197,930 lbs. lard.

Of the exports from November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 19,652 bbls. pork (20,764 bbls. previous season); 181,045,999 lbs. meats (215,489,320 lbs. previous season); 128,760,773 lbs. lard (128,012,259 lbs. previous season); and the Continent, 8,223 bbls. pork (15,882 bbls. previous season); 29,503,162 lbs. meats (52,018,150 lbs. previous season); 105,405,632 lbs. lard (167,504,970 lbs. previous season).

The decrease in the general exports since November 1, compared with previous year, same time, has been equal to 3,871,200 lbs. pork, 58,772,812 lbs. meats, 50,257,419 lbs. lard.

BEEF.—Holds along to firm prices, with moderate supplies and steady wants for home distributions. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., \$21; barreled mess at \$9@10; packet at \$11.50@12; family at \$15@15.50.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 27, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 112,014 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,297 lbs.; Bristol, England, 16,943 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,467 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 171,100 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 58,892 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,594 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,516,935 lbs.; Manchester, England, 16,260 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 23,312 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 25,928 lbs.; Southampton, England, 31,320 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 138,040 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 818 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 142,417 lbs. (Continued on page 40.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 23, 1907, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week March 23, 1907.	Week March 24, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	925	1,041	19,652
Continent .....	195	930	8,223
So. and Cen. Am. ....	641	231	9,613
West Indies .....	1,855	1,250	31,320
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	5	738	5,051
Other countries .....	11	37	376
Totals .....	3,632	4,227	74,235

	MEATS, POUNDS.		
	Week March 23, 1907.	Week March 24, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	9,053,384	9,971,175	181,045,999
Continent .....	582,225	2,593,272	29,503,162
So. and Cen. Am. ....	97,875	29,875	1,250,797
West Indies .....	268,680	345,270	5,298,353
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	—	—	78,975
Other countries .....	—	35,275	320,910
Totals .....	10,002,164	12,974,867	217,498,205

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week March 23, 1907.	Week March 24, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom .....	6,619,980	5,311,809	128,760,773
Continent .....	4,599,866	9,904,102	105,405,632
So. and Cen. Am. ....	824,791	603,800	12,896,291
West Indies .....	1,023,442	1,248,155	28,269,759
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	3,000	715	234,986
Other countries .....	7,880	55,540	1,393,070
Totals .....	13,078,959	17,124,181	276,960,511

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York .....	2,857	4,161,975	5,036,450	
Boston .....	373	3,106,425	1,946,319	
Portland, Me. ....	4	848,000	119,500	
Philadelphia .....	33	194,800	1,610,313	
Baltimore .....	—	227,334	1,924,852	
Galveston .....	—	28,205	364,061	
New Orleans .....	365	108,625	1,654,891	
Newport News .....	—	—	660,507	
St. John, N. H. ....	—	1,382,950	397,550	
Mobile .....	—	33,950	263,816	
Totals .....	3,632	10,002,164	13,078,959	

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	14,847,000	18,718,200	3,871,200
Meats, pounds.....	217,498,205	267,271,017	58,772,812
Lard, pounds.....	276,960,511	327,197,930	50,237,419

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	15c.
Oil cake.....	8c.	10c.	8c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	15c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	15c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	15c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	15c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 23, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard.	Pkgs.
Majestic, Liverpool.....	560	1490	44	84	305	1781		
Cedric, Liverpool.....	422	100	104	25	3825			
1 Carmania, Liverpool.....	1425	844	25	30	265	1750		
2 Victorian, Liverpool.....	1668	180	155	293	5223			
*Minnehaha, London.....	200	134	85	178	220	8335		
Brooklyn City, Bristol.....	26	100	3	1675				
*St. Louis, Southampton.....	450	195	1404					
9 *Caledonia, Glasgow.....	1028	231	379	961				
Thespis, Manchester.....	27	1125	4900					
Pretoria, Hamburg.....	249	644	608					
Turkistan, Hamburg.....	325	500						
4 Smolensk, Rotterdam.....	25	338	1125					
5 Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2838	75	900					
Turkistan, Rotterdam.....	50	700						
Bradenburg, Bremen.....	50	450						
Chemnitz, Bremen.....	50	397	150	5800				
7 Vaderland, Antwerp.....	7945	108	5	205	65			
8 St. Cuthbert, Antwerp.....	6394	25	150					
Nieuw Amsterdam, Amsterdam	1313	100	325					
La Touraine, Havre.....	25	210	850					
Amstel, Aalborg.....	25	25	525					
United States, Baltic.....	25	25	525					
Virginia, Mediterranean.....	25	25	525					
11 Eugenia, Mediterranean.....	25	25	525					

Total .....	18490	2185	6567	850	633	897	4739	41787
Last week.....	19533	3405	7943	556	558	857	4190	37732
Same time in 1906.....	37902	7468	†8389	761	1018	1002	5823	55515

Last year's tallow; 1,483 pkgs.

1.—781 pkgs. tallow. 2.—132 pkgs. tallow. 4.—150 pkgs. tallow. 5.—5 pkgs. tallow. 7.—25 pkgs. tallow. 8.—750 pkgs. tallow. 9.—100 pkgs. tallow. 11.—140 tcs. tallow.

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—From the beginning of this week up to and including Wednesday, the trading in the lard market was at substantially higher prices, with a very marked advance especially in the prices of the lard in the mid-week dealings. By the ordinary deduction the advance in the lard market should have helped the tallow position. The tallow market, however, has been a very dull one throughout the week.

The fact of the matter is that tallow would have gone lower had it not been for the advance in the lard market, as it was beginning to feel the effect of the depression that had been marked in other products, in this country particularly, for some time before this week, and the dull demands from the soapmakers for supplies.

Indeed, early in the week country made and edible tallow were sold at a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in prices.

The buyers of tallow have been waiting this week for each other to test the market, notwithstanding the recovery in the lard prices. The fact that there is not, as yet, quickened demand for tallow supplies prevents prices from taking on a firmer tone from the lard position.

If the lard market holds, or partly holds, the advance it made this week, there would be, in a short time, recovered confidence in the tallow market.

It is a question now as to how much of the improvement the lard market is likely to maintain. It is contended that the hog supplies will soon fall off, as the farmers are about to give more attention to farm work and less attention to marketing live stock. In that case the lard market should have fairly good support. Besides as the prices of the hogs are too high by relation with the value of the lard and that it would be doubtful if hogs could be had at materially easier prices, therefore that lard prices should be fairly well maintained.

It requires a permanently strong lard market to start up demands for soap materials, including cottonseed oil, as well as tallow and greases.

It rather looks as if the tallow market would soon shape to a livelier basis, although unquestionably for the week it has been in poor position and in buyers' favor, with a very dull condition of business.

In connection with the late dispirited condition of home demands there have been the reports of quiet markets in England. The

London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, but at which only 120 casks were sold out of 840 casks offered.

There has been no important foreign demand for tallow supplies here, and this has left the market more in the hands of the home soapmakers, who, as before remarked, have been unwilling to respond in buying sentiment to the improved tone of the lard market.

The New York city hoghead tallow is still nominally at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. It was not possible to get a bid at that, particularly early in the week, although there is, now, no especial urging of supplies at the price. The offerings for April delivery of this city tallow are not at all large, as there have been sales ahead of it. Besides it is reported that there were sold a week or two weeks since fully 500 hhds. more of the city tallow for April delivery at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c., than then made public, and as made direct. We noted the possibilities concerning this trading in a quiet way in city tallow, in our previous week's review.

The weekly contract deliveries of city hhds. will be made at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The special city tierced tallow is quoted at about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked.

The edible tallow has been had at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. decline in prices for the week, with 100 tierces sold at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Country made tallow has been received a little more freely and would have accumulated in supply had there not been a willingness to accept easier prices by  $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as noted early in the week. But there is, at this writing, a steadier tone to the situation, and prospects of a healthier tone to affairs, although demands are, as yet, unimproved. Sales of 415,000 pounds, for the week, at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6\frac{7}{8}$ c., and exceptional lots at 7c., covering, of course, the various qualities from fair to prime, with most sales at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for good to prime.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—This market is not, as yet at least, benefited by the higher lard market for the week.

The compound lard trading is increasing, by reason of the advanced prices for lard. But as the compound makers had had rather a prolonged period of dullness in the demands for compound lard they are not, as yet, exercised in buying the stearine. The compound makers seem to be holding enough of the stearine for their near needs.

There is not a particularly liberal supply

of the stearine in New York, whatever full holdings there are in Chicago.

The market prices, at this writing, are somewhat nominal at about  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. in New York. There were two or three car lots sold in Chicago a few days since at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. But the market in Chicago has since been at least nominally lower than that. Indeed, there were 200,000 pounds sold at Missouri river points at  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., and which would equal about  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Chicago.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Nothing of importance doing. A nominal price of 10c. is based more upon the cost of lard than from material demand.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Very moderate consignments to Europe, because of the advanced period of the season. About 7c. the market price.

**GREASE** has been offered through the week at about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower prices than those that prevailed in the previous week. The closing tone is a trifle steadier, although there are somewhat increased supplies for sale. Yellow quoted at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @6c. for fair to good, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. for extra; house at  $5\frac{7}{8}$ @ $6\frac{1}{8}$ c.; bone at  $5\frac{7}{8}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "A" white about 7c.; "B" white about  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Light stocks on sale and a steady line of prices. Yellow at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c., white at  $7\frac{1}{8}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The foreign markets are well sustained and the prices here have not undergone important change for the week. Trading is more in small lots. Cochon quoted at  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c., March and April shipments at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Ceylon, on spot, at  $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10$ c., and March and April shipments at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—Trading is limited to small lots. Red quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. Lagos at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—Car lots quoted at \$5.50@5.55, and a few jobbing sales at \$5.65.

**OLEO OIL** has been offered in Rotterdam at a decline of 2 florins, or to 58 florins, on account of the late decline in the lard market, with liberal sales at that price. The recovered lard market gives a firmer tone to the oil situation. Rotterdam quotes at 58 florins, New York at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime and  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. for No. 3 grade.

**LARD OIL** has improved demand at firmer prices. Prime quoted at 76@79c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—There are increased jobbing demands at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, at 92c.; 30 test, at 84c.; 40 test, at 70c.; prime, at 55c.; dark, at 48c.

**O. M. SCRIPTURE**  
310 PRODUCE EXCHANGE - NEW YORK  
General Commission Merchant in Beef and  
Pork Products, Tallow, Grease and  
Pure Animal Oils  
NEATS FOOT OIL A SPECIALITY  
Telephone 1972 Broad Cable Address Scripture

**WE BUY**  
**TALLOW and GREASES**  
Elbert & Werlemann, Inc.  
68 Broad St. - N. Y. City

**ALB. G. JOHANSON**  
Stockholm, Sweden  
Import, Export and Commission  
Specialty: Export of  
**Edible Beef Oleo Stearine**  
at lowest market price to the Continent and  
America. Please ask for offers.

**Cocoanut Oil**

**Palm Oil**

**Palm Kernel Oil**

**Tallow**

**Grease**

**Caustic Soda**

**Olive Oil Foots**

**Pure Alkali**

And Materials for all kinds of Soap, can be had  
AT THE RIGHT PRICE, from "THE OLD HOUSE"

**WELGH, HOLME & CLARK COMPANY**

383 WEST STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

**A. L. RIESER**

618 &amp; 19 Produce Exchange, New York City

Steamines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,  
Fertilizer Material, Blue Stock, Bones**POULTRY FALLACIES EXPLODED.**

(Continued from page 20.)

that such an increase of virulence may take place it is necessary that some reaction or disease must be produced in the animals through which the bacteria are passed. Now these bacteria produce no disease in these chickens, for we are here dealing with perfectly healthy fowls during life, not in any way with diseased. So that under these conditions no increase in virulence could take place by the presence and growth of these bacteria in the intestinal and thoracic tracts of healthy poultry and game. Not one line of accredited bacteriological evidence can be produced to show that any increase of virulence could take place under these conditions. I submit the following quotation from Park's Pathogenic Bacteria and Protozoa, p. 147, to substantiate the truth of this statement: "Inoculate a rabbit with a large number of streptococci and produce blood poisoning. From this rabbit now inoculate another, and we find that a smaller number produces the same effect, and so on, until the virulence has been so increased that a very few streptococci will produce the same result."

2. A set of experiments purporting to show the presence of the bacterial invasion claimed.

Of course, all experiments in this respect are without any value unless it first be demonstrated beyond all doubt that these bacteria and their toxins are harmful when eaten by man. Since the supporters of this measure have in no way established this point, all of their experiments are absolutely without meaning with regard to the question here under discussion. But let us look further into these experiments and see whether they will hold water when applied to the question under discussion here.

The first experiment is that of one hundred chickens bought in the markets of the State of New York, in the edible portions of which it is claimed that these bacteria were found. Is anything mentioned in this experiment about the condition of these chickens with respect to putrefaction when they were examined. Not one word. Nothing at all is said about that; and yet we know from the established facts of bacteriology as presented in this article that if these bacteria were there as claimed these chickens must have been kept some time at a temperature above 5° C. (41° F.), and that such a temperature as that would much more permit the growth of putrefactive bacteria, and that if the bacteria claimed were present the chickens must have been undergoing putrefactive changes. So that nothing to the point is proven by this experiment, except that the observations must have been made upon petrefying poultry, which cannot now be legally sold, and against which the claims of the supporters of this measure are not aimed.

The second experiment purports to show that a chicken, killed, picked and placed undrawn in an ice box at 40° F. showed this bacterial invasion at the ninety-sixth hour after being placed in the ice box. An experiment performed by me shows that under the conditions set forth in this experiment the bacterial invasion takes place in six hours instead of ninety-six hours. This experiment has no application to the question involved here. This is not the way that poultry is preserved in the poultry trade. If such a practice were followed by the shippers of poultry, all of their poultry would putrefy before it could possibly be shipped and sold. Every practical poultry man knows that unless you withdraw the animal heat from poultry before putting it in cold storage that it will undergo rapid putrefaction and cannot be sold. So that this experiment is entirely without application to this subject, because it does not meet the practical conditions as they exist.

The third experiment purports to show that a chicken killed, picked and placed undrawn at

a temperature of 70° F. showed this bacterial invasion at the end of the eighteenth hour. Of course it did—but that has nothing to do with the question involved here. If it showed in its edible portions the bacteria involved here it would much more show the presence of putrefactive bacteria and be undergoing putrefaction. So that this experiment is entirely valueless because it in no way represents the conditions which have to be met in the poultry trade.

The fourth experiment purports to show that a chicken killed, picked, drawn in thirty minutes after death and placed at a temperature of 40° F., does not show this bacterial invasion even at the end of twenty-eight days. Of course it does not, because by drawing it the animal heat has been very largely removed, and then by placing it in the ice box at 40° F. it was quickly brought within this temperature. In this experiment the observer has done just exactly what is done, what has to be done practically in the poultry trade, by placing undrawn chickens in ice water immediately after killing to withdraw the animal heat. This experiment simply proves that if the conditions are met which have to be met in the poultry trade of withdrawing the animal heat immediately after death, no bacterial invasion can take place. This experiment is no argument in favor of drawing poultry to prevent bacterial invasion. It simply shows that the animal heat must be withdrawn at once after killing—this has to be complied with now by the poultry shipper in order that his poultry may arrive at market and be profitably sold. This bill says that poultry must be drawn within twelve hours after death. Any fowl drawn within thirty minutes after death has no relation whatever to a fowl drawn in from one to twelve hours after death. Because a fowl drawn thirty minutes after death does not show this bacterial invasion, it is no proof whatever that a fowl drawn one to twelve hours after death will not show the invasion. So that for this reason this experiment in no way applies to the measure under discussion here.

The fifth experiment purports to show that a chicken killed, picked, drawn and placed at a temperature of 70° F. showed no bacterial invasion at the end of fourteen days, but did show the growth of putrefactive bacteria, which it is stated are harmless. How long since putrefactive products fourteen days old are harmless to eat? This experiment shows nothing at all to the question in point, but if it shows anything it shows that drawn fowl kept fourteen days at a temperature of 70° F. is undergoing putrefaction. What has that to do

with the preservation of poultry and fowl by cold storage?

The analysis of all of these experiments shows that they are all entirely irrelevant to the question under discussion here.

No proof is produced that these bacteria or their toxins are harmful when eaten by man.

No proof is produced to show that these bacteria are present in the edible portion of poultry which is free from putrefaction.

No proof is produced to show that this bacterial invasion takes place under the conditions existing in the killing and shipping of poultry.

Not a single poisonous ptomaine to man has been obtained from the edible portions of any of these fowls.

The entire proof in these experiments is delusive and not at all to the point under discussion here.

3. A set of cases of supposed victims of infected poultry.

In none of the cases reported by Dr. Cavana and the one by Dr. De Forest is there any scientific evidence whatsoever that the illness or death of these persons was caused by the poultry or game which they ate. They are said to have been taken sick after partaking of a meal at which they ate poultry or game, but not one single statement is made to show that the poultry or game was the cause of their sickness. Considering the millions of people who eat cold stored undrawn poultry and game it would indeed be astounding if some cases could not be found in which a few persons were taken sick after eating a meal at which poultry and game was partaken of. In any of these cases in order to show that the poultry or game was the cause of their illness it would be necessary to prove that the poultry and game of which they had partaken contained substances poisonous to man—and further than this, so far as the contentions of the supporters of this measure are concerned, it would be necessary to show that such poultry and game was free from putrefaction and could now be legally sold under the laws of the State of New York.

**Dr. Higley's Own Experiments.**

Observations which have been conducted by me relative to this subject, in accordance with the established rules of bacteriological technic, were as follows:

(Concluded on page 42.)

**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,**

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED

**COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE**

IN UNITED STATES

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS of COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely

Write for Full Information

**SPECIAL BRANDS:****"LOUISVILLE"**

Choice Butter Oil.

**"PROGRESS"**

Extra Butter Oil.

**"COTTOPALM"**

Special Cooking Oil.

**"PROGRESS"**

Choice Cooking Oil.

**"IDEAL"**

Prime Summer White.

**"ROYAL"**

Prime Summer Yellow.

**"ACIDITY"**

Summer White Soap Oil.

Made Only by

**LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO.,** LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.  
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS

**"COTTONOIL," Louisville.**

## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Sharp Reactions from Lower Prices—Advance Due to Higher Lard—Variations in the Lard Market Will Be of Most Significance—Generally Dull Export Demands—Hardly Improved Home Consumption—Speculation of a Restricted Order—Dealings More in Switching Contracts—No Pressure in Selling Crude Oil—Mills Generally Confident.**

There was not much to the refined oil market at the seaboard in the way of speculation until the sharp advance in prices of lard at mid-week, when the oil prices went up fully  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ 2¢. per gallon. This upward movement had followed a dull and dragging tendency that had been an outcome of the lower lard market of the previous week.

The temper of speculators, however, for brisk dealings is to await more significant developments in associated fat markets than have yet happened. Essentially the speculative dealings in New York are in limited quantities for quick turns, or for the purpose of switching contracts, or, as spasmodically happens, as in Wednesday trading, to scare "shorts."

It is not hard to arrive at the reasons for the uncertain feeling among the larger speculators concerning the future of the market. They all rest upon the late violent changes in the pure lard market, and their effect upon various markets, with the consequent curtailed demands for the compound lard. Besides there are dull conditions of foreign markets and prostrated export demands for the cotton oil.

It could be said, of course, that the sentiment in Wall street has had something to do with commercial market situations. But this would be a long drawn bow, and it is doubtful if it would hit the mark, except as it could be construed as an effect from senti-

ment. Apprehensions of future market conditions for commercial products would be, of course, natural unless there were permanently improved conditions in Wall street.

The more direct features working up to this week upon such markets as are associated with cottonseed oil included manipulation, and as it had been favored by slightly more unfavorable statistical situations for bull movements, and a diminished outward movement of supplies. The course this week has been more satisfactory to selling interests for cottonseed oil, as it has been bulged somewhat from its late depressed tendency by reactions to higher lard prices.

The lard market particularly had been subjected before this week to pronounced bearish turns through the fact that there was a large "long" interest in it that had to be shaken out, and, as well, because the hog receipts at the packing points had increased. The fact that lard prices have since recovered to a higher basis in a decided way, and that the opinion is that they are low enough, does not wake up much buying sentiment, as yet, in the products that usually drift in value with lard. The trade idea is to wait and see how long the recovery to higher prices for lard holds.

It must be considered that the lard market, its position at any time, is really back of all other fat markets. However temporarily cottonseed oil, tallow and greases markets may pause for the purpose of developments of lower or higher prices for lard, as from speculation or from statistical positions, they ultimately find a working basis to correspond with the tone of the lard market.

The lard market has not only effect upon local positions, but as well trading situations in Europe. Thus it is that not only the

home compound makers' demands for cotton oil had been latterly very slack, but from the European markets inquiries for the edible grades of the oil have been unimportant. There is, however, just now increasing demands for compound lard, but unimproved demands from Europe.

It might be questioned that the attitude of the lard market should have effect upon the soap grades of the cotton oil. The fact of the matter, however, is that it does, and in this way: If lard prices go against selling interests there is lessened inquiry from home manufacturing interests. The compound makers and soap makers become slow buyers of tallow, oleo, stearine, grease, etc.; therefore, there is usually an increased holding of the raw materials to market. The traders in Europe, as observing the tendency of market tones in this country, become reserved buyers, and in their indifference make the situation here of a poorer order. The advanced lard market of this week has not, as yet, brought about for other commodities than cottonseed oil changed positions in a marked way from the late depression, as the time is, as yet, insufficient for the development.

It has been the case recently that the foreign markets have had statistical positions of linseed more in favor of its buyers, and that they have tended as a factor against cottonseed oil in Europe. The soapmakers in Europe are much more freely than in most seasons using the linseed oil.

As concerns the possibilities of the lard market in this country they look to us as if marked depression is about over, whether the advanced prices for the week are held or not held for the lard. The late decline in the prices of the lard had brought them to a basis for increased demands. It probably

The  
American  
Cotton  
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed  
Products.

OIL, LINTERS,  
CAKE, ASHES,  
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED:

Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.  
Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow.

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.  
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

would follow that a substantial advance in the prices would again slacken demands. There was much freer buying by the foreigners of the lard, beginning with the close of the week before trading. The recovery in the prices of the lard to a higher basis which began with Tuesday's trading, and was of a more emphatic order in Wednesday's market, looked as it would hardly continue except in moderate degree, and with frequent reactions.

The basis for late expectations of better lard market positions such as was had this week, was not only that there should have been reactions from the considerable decline in the prices that had taken place, last week, but that demands should materially quicken for it.

It is possible that the sudden shooting up of prices, this week, of the lard may have carried them to, temporarily, rather an extreme basis. But the hog receipts at the packing points are beginning to show less than the estimates concerning them. It must be considered, as well, that the hog receipts at the packing points should almost at once fall off, as farmers are getting busy with farm work, and will pay much less attention to livestock shipments. This may help the lard market temporarily.

We think that there is a pretty large livestock supply back in the country coming up to marketable weights, and that it will be marketed freely when farm work is finished. Therefore, the opinion would be that the hog supplies at the packing points will materially increase some time in May, and run of considerable volume in the summer months, however moderate they may be meanwhile.

But there would be no reason to expect other than healthier conditions than those had latterly for the general products, for the near future, this side of May in the extent of business, whatever changes in prices occur to a lower or firmer basis.

It looks to us as if the compound lard trading would soon have materially more animation, and that possibly cottonseed oil would become a little livelier in trading on wants of the compound makers whatever may happen to the general fat situation, including that for cottonseed oil, at a later period of the season.

It seems as if cottonseed oil would have to depend chiefly upon the home consumption, as there is nothing at all hopeful concerning export demands, except that if the lard market runs in the near future as it is expected it will run, there should be some improvement in the foreign demands for the edible grades of the cottonseed oil.

The edible oils, in any contingency of demands, should hold up better in value than the other qualities of the cottonseed oil. The supply of the nice lots, particularly of the white oil, could be closely used up, even with less than the ordinary demands for them in the remainder of the season.

In all of the recent depression, up to this week, in the seaboard markets for the refined cottonseed oil, there was inability to get crude oil down in price in a material degree. The subsequent firmness in the refined oil at the seaboard left the crude oil markets at the mills pretty much where they had stood in the week before trading.

The mills do not appear to have holdings of the crude oil over which they are, at pres-

ent at least, particularly influenced by any adverse feature that may turn up at the seaboard. The mills have seen through the season thus far their productions of the prime grade of crude oil closely needed for consumption. For the remainder of the productions, and as they are largely of other than prime qualities, the mills are disposed to await all possibilities of demands and prices. It has been a highly satisfactory season financially to the mills essentially everywhere, particularly to those which have been able to produce prime oil. There is really a reason from a money position for the current indifference of the mills in selling.

The compound makers have not bought material quantities, for the week, of the oil. Some of the compound makers have about all of the supply they need for use for the next few weeks, or will be protected by deliveries on contracts into the summer months. There are other compound makers that soon must become buyers of the oil, but their urgency that way will depend, of course, upon the developments of the pure lard prices, as they enlarge or modify demands for compound lard.

It is conceded, however, that there will be no especial surplus supply of prime grade of cottonseed oil through the season, however burdensome or otherwise the other grades of the oil become.

But prices for all grades of the oil will be regulated by the course of the lard market, especially, as from this along there is not much hope of very marked export demands for the oil, except the edible grades of it. In fact, the tendency of the lard market will have, as well, a good deal to do with the condition of the export business in the oil.

At this writing (Thursday) the cotton oil market is becoming weaker, partly through a trade apprehension of the lard market, and as it is based upon the further disturbed Wall street securities trading. The labor troubles with the Western railroads, and rumors that the men employed there had voted to strike caused, for the day, depression in Wall street from the improved feeling that had prevailed there for a day or two before.

The mills have not been able, this week, to market material quantities of the crude oil. It would seem as if the leading refinery concerns were unwilling to buy the crude oil at the held prices for it, and that they were inclined to think that the market conditions for the oil in the future would not be as satisfactory concerning prices as they are at present. But the mills are, at present at least, quite confident. The quotations are 35@37c. basis prime, and 38@40c. for prime.

The edible oils show most dullness on winter yellow, which is, as well, in freer supply than the other qualities, and quoted at about 50@51c. There is a little export nibbling on butter and white oils, with the latter scarce and quoted at 54@55c., and butter grade quoted at 51@52c., with some lots of both held higher.

#### New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week, subsequent to the report of sales then in our review, there were 100 bbls. May sold at 45c.; 200 bbls. July at 44½c.; 100 bbls. March at 46c.; 500 bbls. April at 45c.; 100 do. at 45½c.;

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

# COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Borers, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venue, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

200 bbls. May at 44½c.; 100 bbls. July at 44¼c.

On Saturday (23d) the market was very dull, with more urgency to sell. The decline in prices was about ½¢. The sales were 300 bbls. prime yellow, October, at 39c.; 300 do., at 38¾c. Closing prices were: March at 45½¢@46c.; April at 44½¢@45c.; May at 43¾¢@44c.; July at 43¼¢@43½c.; September at 42¢@42½c.; October at 38½¢@38¾c.

Off yellow, March, at 41¼¢@45c.; May at 41¢@43c.

Good off yellow, March, at 43½¢@45c.; May at 42½¢@44c.

On Monday there was a good deal of pressure in selling under continued dull demands, both from home and foreign sources. Besides there were as influences the lower lard markets and the further bad position of Wall street securities market. The decline in prices for the oil was from 1½¢@1¾c., followed by small recoveries. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, at 45c.; 100 bbls. April at 43½c.; 300 bbls. May at 42½c.; 200 do. at 42c.; 100 do. at 42¼c.; 100 do. at 42½c.; 100 bbls. July at 41¼c. The closing prices for prime yellow were: March at 44½¢@45c.; April at 43¼¢@43½c.; May at 42¢@42½c.; July at 41¼¢@42c.; September at 40½¢@41¼c.; October at 37¢@38c.

Off yellow, March, at 42¢@43c.; and May at 40¢@41c.

Good off yellow, March, at 42½¢@43½c.; May at 41¢@41¾c.

On Tuesday the tone of the market was rather firmer, largely because lard prices had somewhat recovered, and the conditions in Wall street better. The changes in the prices of the oil were from ½¢@¾c. higher for May, in which there is a considerable "short" interest and firmness, to ¼c. perhaps ½c., advance on the other months. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, at 44½c.; 100 bbls. April at 44c.; 100 bbls. July at 42¼c.; 1,400 do. at 42c.; 300 do. at 42½c.; 300 do. at 42¼c.; 100 bbls. September at 40½c.; 300 do. at 41c.; 100 bbls. October at 37½c.; 100 do. at 37c. Closing prices: March at 44¼¢@44½c.; April at 43½¢@44c.; May at 42½¢@43c.; July at 42¢@42½c.; September at 40½¢@41c.; October at 37½¢@37¾c.

Off yellow, March, at 42¢@44c.; May at 40½¢@42c.

Good off yellow, March, at 43¢@44c.; May at 41¢@42c.

On Wednesday, with an advance of fully 20 points in the prices of lard, the cotton oil market became very sensitive, and with a good deal of excitement made an advance of 1¢@1½c. per gallon. The sales were: 300 bbls. prime yellow, March, at 45½c.; 100 bbls. April at 44½c.; 100 bbls. May at 43c.; 200 do. at 43½c.; 600 do. at 44c.; 200 do. at 43¾c.; 200 bbls. July at 43c.; 100 do. at 43½c.; 200 do. at 43¾c.; 200 do. at 43¼c.; 400 bbls. September at 42c.; 100 bbls. October at 38½c. Closing prices: March at 45¼¢@45½c.; April at 44½¢@45c.; May at 43½¢@43¾c.; July at 43¼¢@43½c.; September at 42¢@42½c.; October at 38¼¢@38½c.

Sales of 100 bbls. off yellow, May, at 41¾c.; 100 bbls. good off yellow, March, at 44c. Closing prices: Off yellow, March, at 42¾¢@43½c.; May at 41¢@43c. Good off yellow, March, at 43½¢@44c.; May at 42¢@43c.

On Thursday the market was dull and somewhat lower, under the factor influencing the Wall street trading, or an apprehended strike of Western railroad employees. Sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 43c.; 100 bbls. July at 42½c.; 100 do. at 42½c. Closing prices, prime yellow, March, at 43½¢@46c.; April at 43½¢@44½c.; May at 42½¢@43c.; July at 42¼¢@42½c.; September at 41¢@41¾c.; October at 37½¢@38c.

Off yellow, March, at 41¾¢@43c.; May at 40½¢@42c.

Good off yellow, March, at 42¢@46c.; May at 41¢@42c.

Friday—holiday.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 27, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-'06, were as follows:

### From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-'06.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland .....	—	—	60
Abo, Russia .....	20	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador .....	—	16	12
Adelaide, Australia .....	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt .....	—	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	6,715	3,068
Algora Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	468	238
Amapola, W. I. ....	—	4	10
Ancona, Italy .....	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies .....	—	393	645
Antwerp, Belgium .....	5,300	6,765	5,250
Asuncion, Venezuela .....	—	20	53
Auckland, New Zealand .....	—	68	77
Bahia, West Indies .....	—	269	—
Bahia, Brazil .....	—	—	661
Barbados, West Indies .....	30	608	527
Barcelona, Spain .....	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	125	133
Berlice, Br. Guiana .....	84	84	—
Bergen, Norway .....	—	500	200
Berlin, Germany .....	—	—	12
Blasco, Port Guinea .....	—	13	—
Bombay, India .....	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria .....	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France .....	—	1,045	3,540
Braila, Roumania .....	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany .....	—	349	205
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies .....	—	24	158
Bristol, England .....	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep. ....	110	1,062	1,439
Calabar, Cuba .....	—	—	77
Callao, Peru .....	—	—	40
Cairo, Egypt .....	—	—	90
Comanche, Mexico .....	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	—	521	1,919
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	—	101
Cardiff, Wales .....	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana .....	10	309	252
Ceara, Brazil .....	—	—	6
Christiania, Norway .....	—	525	980
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	219	397
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela .....	—	—	40
Colon, Panama .....	9	587	402
Conakry, Africa .....	—	10	194
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	275	745
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	26	184	110
Cork, Ireland .....	—	30	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands .....	—	14	41
Dantzig, Germany .....	—	1,733	1,700
Delagoa Bay, East Africa .....	—	—	9
Demerara, British Guiana .....	—	1,120	1,140
Drontheim, Norway .....	—	150	150
Dublin, Ireland .....	125	1,375	125
Dundee, Scotland .....	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand .....	—	37	—
Dunkirk, France .....	—	125	1,010
Flume, Austria .....	—	—	385
Fort de France, West Indies .....	—	671	89
Freemantle, Australia .....	—	—	6
Galatz, Roumania .....	—	2,125	1,395
Genoa, Italy .....	100	9,192	7,395
Georgetown, British Guiana .....	—	195	79
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	3,880	1,682
Glasgow, Scotland .....	200	2,543	4,667
Gonaives, Haiti .....	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	—	500	1,270
Grand Bassam, W. Africa .....	—	—	10
Granada, Spain .....	—	37	11
Guadeloupe, West Indies .....	—	1,860	918
Guantanamo, Cuba .....	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador .....	—	—	59
Half Jack, W. Africa .....	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	2,161	5,187
Hamilton, Bermuda .....	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba .....	479	3,274	2,655
Havre, France .....	1,000	10,236	14,839
Helsingborg, Sweden .....	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland .....	—	—	50
Hull, England .....	—	75	155
Inagua, W. I. ....	—	—	6
Jacmel, Haiti .....	—	—	3
Kingston, West Indies .....	76	1,440	1,969
Kobe, Japan .....	—	—	1,598
Konigsburg, Germany .....	—	600	600
Kustendji, Roumania .....	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	75	113

La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	39	—
Leghorn, Italy .....	—	3,043	657
Leith, Scotland .....	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain .....	—	—	20
Liverpool, England .....	—	1,756	3,616
London, England .....	—	4,976	3,258
Macoris, San Domingo .....	207	306	527
Malmo, Norway .....	—	—	21
Malta, Island of .....	—	1,910	2,659
Manchester, England .....	360	3,350	1,037
Manaos, Brazil .....	—	—	15
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	15	7
Marseilles, France .....	—	37,182	31,619
Martinique, West Indies .....	—	704	2,750
Massawa, Arabia .....	—	37	259
Matanzas, West Indies .....	—	514	84
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	38	263
Mexico, Mexico .....	—	—	13
Montego Bay, West Indies .....	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	80	2,224	2,506
Naples, Italy .....	—	350	572
Newcastle, England .....	—	40	25
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	49	14
Oran, Algeria .....	—	1,200	1,068
Oruro, Bolivia .....	—	43	—
Panama, Panama .....	—	61	—
Para, Brazil .....	—	10	—
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	10	918
Philippeville, Algeria .....	—	131	—
Point a Pitre, West Indies .....	—	40	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	—	21	70
Port au Prince, West Indies .....	—	28	35
Port Cabello, Venezuela .....	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	6	146	41
Port Louis, Mauritius .....	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica .....	—	12	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	59	—
Port of Spain, West Indies .....	—	—	—
Port Said, Egypt .....	—	75	50
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	5	197
Puerto Plata, San Domingo .....	—	132	81
Riga, Russia .....	—	7	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil .....	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	2,667	4,697
Rosario, Argentine Republic .....	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	350	22,192	6,840
St. Croix, West Indies .....	—	35	—
St. Kitts, West Indies .....	—	121	147
St. Thomas, West Indies .....	—	—	17
Samana, San Domingo .....	—	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo .....	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom. ....	24	1,321	1,122
Santiago, Cuba .....	303	1,028	300
Santos, Brazil .....	—	1,351	1,075
Sekondi, China Africa .....	—	10	10
Shanghai, China .....	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa .....	—	—	28
Southampton, England .....	—	625	725
Stavanger, Norway .....	—	170	194
Stettin, Germany .....	—	5,504	4,613
Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	80	285
Swansea, Wales .....	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia .....	—	9	26
Talcahuano, Chile .....	153	202	—
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	6	12
Tangier, Morocco .....	—	160	652
Trieste, Austria .....	—	1,810	67,067
Trinidad, Island of .....	—	148	212
Tunis, Algeria .....	—	350	—
Turks Island, West Indies .....	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island .....	—	—	25
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	1,875	885
Venice, Italy .....	—	8,918	7,624
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	70	245
Wellington, New Zealand .....	—	31	37
Yokohama, Japan .....	—	38	33
Total .....	9,058	176,154	225,152

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	9,311	7,886
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	315	275
Belize, British Honduras .....	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua .....	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France .....	—	675	—
Bremen, Germany .....	—	5,365	3,253
Bristol, England .....	—	525	5,204
Christiania, Norway .....	—	600	450
Colon, Panama .....	500	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	3,375	6,143
Dublin, Ireland .....	—	295	—
Dunkirk, France .....	—	350	500
Genoa, Italy .....	—	752	100
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	2,200	1,685
Hamburg, Germany .....	1,420	16,872	16,310
Havana, Cuba .....	—	1,568	912
Havre, France .....	—	10,971	2,265
Hull, England .....	—	135	—
Liverpool, England .....	600	12,707	7,526
London, England .....	—	12,400	5,200
Manchester, England .....	374	990	600

## THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL



Scientific Meal Mill

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE  
**SCIENTIFIC** Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

SEND NOW for SPECIAL INFORMATION and CATALOGUES

**THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

Established 1873

# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

## Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

Marseilles, France .....	—	19,350	6,100
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	860	67,091	67,682
Swansea, Wales .....	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria .....	—	50	4,550
Venice, Italy .....	—	100	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	179	100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>166,198</b>	<b>137,187</b>

### From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	100	—
Bremen, Germany .....	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	800	201
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	6,467	3,000
Havana, Cuba .....	—	362	—
Liverpool, England .....	—	1,000	—
London, England .....	—	50	—
Reval, Russia .....	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	42,203	27,497
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria .....	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	6,760	3,040
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>50,292</b>	<b>48,060</b>

### From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	820	1,270
Bremen, Germany .....	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	3,140	2,898
Havre, France .....	—	300	200
Liverpool, England .....	—	800	80
Rotterdam, Holland .....	300	4,795	4,715
Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	50	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>9,960</b>

### From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway .....	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	375	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	612	161
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	—	206
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>361</b>

### From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	53	23	—
Barcelona, Spain .....	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany .....	—	7,104	3,510
Christiania, Norway .....	—	—	844
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	1,852	4,563	3,446
Hamburg, Germany .....	1,484	3,259	3,432
Havre, France .....	—	1,929	2,930
London, England .....	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland .....	373	29,676	24,650
Stavanger, Norway .....	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria .....	—	—	321
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>46,706</b>	<b>59,705</b>

### From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	200	15,180
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,090	850
London, England .....	—	56	909
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	200	9,320
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>26,778</b>

### From All Other Ports.

Canada .....	2	12,899	8,825
Costa Rica .....	—	—	1
Germany .....	—	—	400

Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	800	—
Guatemala .....	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	200	—
Honduras .....	—	—	6
Japan .....	—	—	2
Liverpool, England .....	—	—	10
Mexico .....	—	—	2
Salvador .....	—	—	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,399</b>	<b>9,327</b>

### Recapitulation.

From New York .....	9,058	176,154	225,152
From New Orleans .....	3,754	166,198	137,187
From Galveston .....	—	50,292	48,060
From Baltimore .....	300	9,505	9,960
From Philadelphia .....	—	1,062	361
From Savannah .....	3,762	46,706	59,705
From Newport News .....	—	3,646	26,778
From all other ports .....	2	13,399	9,327
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,876</b>	<b>475,962</b>	<b>496,560</b>

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 28.—Prime crude oil 35@36c., with very light trading. Prime cake, loose, \$17.50. Prime meal, \$19, f. o. b. mill.

### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 28.—Oil weak, 35c. for basis prime. Meal extremely dull at \$23 for prime Atlanta. Hulls, \$8.50 loose.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 28.—Basis prime crude, 33c. Choice meal, \$23; prime, \$21. Hulls, \$9.25 sacked; \$6 loose.

### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., March 28.—Cotton oil market dull; prime crude, 37c., with little demand.

## CABLE MARKETS

### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 29.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 41½ florins for butter oil, 38 florins for prime summer yellow, and 34½ florins for off oil.

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 29.—Cottonseed oil market is barely steady. Quote off oil at 53½ marks for prime summer yellow, 59 marks for prime summer white and butter oil.

### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 29.—Cotton oil market is weak at 67 francs for off oil.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 29.—Cottonseed oil market is weak at 26s. for off oil and 27½s. for prime summer yellow, c. i. f. English ports.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 28.—The strong statistical position of cottonseed oil cannot be denied, and still it seems to be fully counterbalanced by the weak financial position of this country and Europe. There is no doubt that the refiners have no stock to speak of; in fact, we believe that most of them are bare of supplies. This is something unusual for this time of the year. There are no large supplies of crude oil at the mills. The high prices prevailing lately caused more free feeling than otherwise would have been the case and stocks of crude oil to-day are considered smaller than usual. Consumers have no oil on hand, which is best proven by the premium paid for nearby deliveries of refined oil. It can, therefore, not be denied that the statistical position of cottonseed oil is exceedingly strong.

On the other hand the tremendous depression in the stock markets both here and on the Exchange in Berlin and London has had its effect not only on commodities for which cotton oil is a substitute such as lard, tallow and greases but also on the oil itself. Consumers are buying only what they actually need for immediate delivery.

Unless a large short or long interest should accumulate in New York and if the market is left to itself, we believe that for the next sixty days this state of affairs will continue, with prices possibly gradually declining. Sometime, sooner or later, however, things will have to change because with no stocks either in refiners' or consumers' hands we are depending absolutely upon the crude oil mills. The production will cease in a few months from now and what are we to do then?

Still, nobody seems to be looking as far as that. General dullness is prevailing for the time being and apathy is everywhere apparent. Same generally brings with it lower prices, but it will probably be quite a while before the strong statistical position asserts itself again. Produce Exchange prices at 12:15 P. M. to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 44½c. asked; May, 43¼c.; July, 42¾c. bid, 43c. asked; September, 41½c. bid, 42c. asked; October, 38c. bid, 38½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 50c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 50c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 2s. 6½d.

**JULIAN FIELD**  
Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers  
—AND DEALERS IN—  
**Cotton Seed Products**  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There is a fair amount of inquiry for Texas steers, and some moderate sales are being made of these, but the rest of the market continues in the same dull and nominal position, and if there is any trading it is in small, scattering lots that are taken by tanners who have delayed buying until the last moment before needing the hides. All of the larger buyers will continue to hold off from operating until after April 1 at least. The packers are hopeful of a better business before long, however, and claim that the effect of the Aldrich law will be to ease the money market and improve trade and collections. Shoe orders are coming along freely with the Western manufacturers. Native steers of late salting are nominally quoted at 14½c., but buyers are not disposed to take any large lots at that price. Heavy Texas continues in good demand, and April salting at Southwestern points will bring 15¼c. The recent sale reported of heavy Texas at 15¼c. consisted of April hides from St. Louis. A car or so of March light Texas is reported sold at 15c., and extremes at 14½c. It is thought that some extreme Texas from Northern points could be secured at 14¼c. Butt brands are very slow, and considered weak at 14c. Colorados are nominally quotable at 14c., and branded cows at the same figure. One packer has about 20,000 branded cows on hand, and the others have smaller accumulations. Native cows are entirely neglected and nominal. Late salting cows could be secured at 13½c. for heavy, and 13¼c. for light, but buyers' ideas are less, and they continue out of the market. Late salting native bulls are nominally not considered quotable over 12c., with some buyers' views only 11½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is lifeless, and buyers continue to hold off. No sales are reported, but the buff market here on late receipt hides is down to at least 11½c., and buyers, who are expecting to get buffs at 11c., are naturally not in the market at 11½c. Heavy cows are nominally not quotable over 11½@11¼c., and extremes are nominally the same as buffs, at 11½c. Heavy steers are also very slow, and are not quotable at over 12½c. for regular lots, and some offerings at this price have not been taken. Dealers here are as much in the dark as to the real position of the market as anyone else, but they know that some tanners will be obliged to enter the market before long as some of them have little or no surplus of hides on hand. Until the market, however, is established on some kind of a basis the dealers are not taking chances in buying at outside points, and most of them have withdrawn their buyers from the road. Dealers will not pay over 10c. flat for small lots in the country now, and though they do not succeed in getting many at that price they will not pay any more. Heavy bulls are

nominal with no sales, and buyers refusing to bid over 10½c., selected.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is a fair demand for these, but it is difficult to maintain prices in the face of the present hide situation, and concessions are being made on some sales at outside points. Strictly Chicago cities last sold at 16¼c., but most cities here will not bring over 16c., and some outside cities are obtainable at under 16c. Ordinary countries are not quotable at over 15½c., and some lots have been offered from outside points containing cities at 15½c. Kips are nominal at 10½@11½c., and deacons at \$1.10 and 90c. for best lots.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—No fresh business of account is reported and prices are nominally unchanged at \$2.00@2.05 for Chicago packer sheep, and \$1.80@1.85 for Chicago lambs. Packer shearings are quoted at 65@70c., and fresh butcher country lots continue to range from \$1.25@1.70.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Market easy at \$4.65 to \$4.75.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market is weak. Mexicans have dropped down to 23c. on sales of a few hundred of Vera Cruz and Tampicos. Brokers are quoting Orinocos at 26c., and buyers state that sales have been made at that price. Some small lots of Ecuadors have been sold at a material drop down to 24c., and buyers are not willing to pay any more for some larger lots on the market. There are offerings out on 4,500 recently arrived Puerto Cabellos, etc., and it is not expected that these will sell at over 25c. Recent sales of wet salted Vera Cruz and Tampicos have been at 13¼c., and wet salted Cubans are quoted at 13½c., though one choice lot of wet salted Cubans brought 13½c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The market is entirely nominal, with no trading reported. Packers are not setting any prices on their hides, but are soliciting bids, which buyers will not make. There is some inquiry here for bulls at 11½c., which packers have not accepted as yet.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Hides continue dull and nominal. Straight car lots of New York State cows are nominally not quotable over 11c. flat and offerings at 11½c. flat do not receive any attention. Dealers report that they are picking up some small lots of mixed hides in the country down to 10c. flat. An outside quotation on regular country heavy steers in car lots seems to be 12½c., selected, as one car of Pennsylvania heavy steers, running back to November salting, has been offered at 12½c., without finding a buyer. Calfskins are easier. One sale is reported of a good-sized lot of outside city skins at a reduction of 5c. apiece from the price obtained last month. It is reported that some small lots of 5 to 7-lb. New York City skins have been sold in a special way at \$1.42½, but it is doubted if a good-sized block of New York cities could be sold at the former quotations of \$1.40, \$1.80 and \$2.05.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—A sale is reported of 1,000 late salting Anglo-American grubby native steers at 4½d., green weight,

London, and a sale is also reported of 500 heavy average patent leather cows at 17½c.

## New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is in bad shape; no one seems to know where the bottom is. Most all tanners and dealers are out of the market, having recalled their buyers, and the tanners are curtailing production. Hides are accumulating in butchers' hands and in the buyers' market. The accumulations in packers' hands, East and West, of steers and cows is the largest known in a great many years. In the absence of sales quotations are repeated. No. 1 steer hides, 60 pounds and up, 11c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 10c.; bull hides, 8c.; grubbies, one cent less.

**CALFSKINS.**—Calfskins are weaker and in sympathy with hides. Buyers are offering 5 to 10c. apiece less.

## Chicago Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is very weak and there has been a drop of at least half a cent a pound since the last report. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 11½c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 1 bulls, 9½c.; No. 2s, one cent less in all cases.

**CALFSKINS.**—The calfskin market is weaker; skins have sold for from ¼ to ½c. less.

## GERMANS WANT AMERICAN MEAT.

It is reported from Frankfort, Germany, that the chamber of commerce of the Hanau district, the center for the manufacture of gold and silverware, platinum articles and jewelry manufactures, has supported a petition which the "association for guarding the interests of the German trade in meats and meat products" addressed to the government, and in which the association requests that the traffic in American meats and lard may be facilitated in order to lower the prices of such products.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO, ILL.

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

**22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS**

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

# Chicago Section

Scientists say all men are animals, but all are not necessarily hogs.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are now \$1,800 net to the buyer.

In the general order of things, its up to Thaw to get a divorce, then—

That \$173,000 deficit in the sub-treasury refuses to be located up to date.

Farmers think the hog market is rotten, and then some. Packers are not saying anything.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending March 23 averaged 7.17 cents per pound.

Mr. Harriman says he would prefer the penitentiary to the poorhouse. He shows resignation, anyhow, if poor judgment.

Dirt on the streets since last election is being removed. Depth of same varies from six inches to three feet. Great town, Chicago!

Shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending March 23 showed a considerable decrease as compared with the same period last year.

That Boston street-car conductor who got a smile for finding and returning a wad of \$6,000 in currency, should be tickled to death that he wasn't snubbed for undue familiarity.

The St. Louis packing trade has experienced a great reduction in demand for all products for the past month, which may be said of all the houses in the country, practically.

Senator Beveridge, of packinghouse-inspection-cost-to-the-consumer-in-any-case fame, was asked to deliver a Fourth of July address in Paris, but refused. As Boni's fame reached here, so has Bev's there.

According to our daily papers, it is hard to decide whether Busse and Dunne should be hanged or sent to the pen for life—and it's a moral certainty, according to these same papers, that all the candidates for aldermen should at least be in state's prison.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, was a visitor at the Yards during the week. Accompanied by the doughty local chief, Dr. Bennett, he visited all the houses in Packing-town and was much pleased with his findings.

William Jennings Bryan, scheduled to speak last week on advertising, before the Agate Club, composed of advertising men, forgot his subject and rambled off into the political economy and common peepul woods. But he knows the advertising game, nevertheless.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the total exportation of meats, dairy products and food animals from the United States last year, aggregated over \$250,000,000, of which Great Britain took 60 per cent.

One Chicago corporation licensed last week by the Secretary of State, sails under the style and title of "Towarzystwo Ksiecica Jozefa Poniatowskiego." They would call it "Bohunk" for short in Kansas City. Any wonder assassinations are numerous in the land of such names?

The post office authorities have excluded from the mails the catalogue of Montgomery, Ward & Company on account of an offer of prizes for the largest vegetables of every variety, grown from seeds purchased from the mail order house. The postal authorities claim such is a lottery scheme. Matters of this kind are worthy of note.

Following is given the number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago by packers and city butchers for 1907 to March 23:

Armour & Co.	380,000
Swift & Company	285,500
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	155,300
Anglo-American	106,100
Morris & Co.	126,000
Boyd-Lunham Company	82,900
Hammond Company	70,200
Continental Packing Company	44,200
Boore & Co.	52,400
Roberts & Oake	52,300
Western Packing Company	50,600
Butchers and outside packers	232,300

Total ..... 1,637,800

## S. & S. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The annual financial statement of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, read at the recent annual stockholders' meeting, has been made public. It is for the fiscal year ending December 29, 1906, and with comparisons is as follows:

ASSETS.			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Real estate and machinery	\$7,142,792	\$6,376,700	\$5,349,708
Merchandise	5,776,311	5,490,678	5,078,239
Ac. and bills r.	5,478,735		
Cash	2,164,222	6,418,853	5,475,804
Inv. other co.	1,115,410		
Total	\$21,677,472	\$18,286,232	\$15,903,812
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock outstanding	\$4,373,400	\$4,373,400	\$4,373,400
10-yr. deb. n.	6,000,000		
Gold notes	25,000		
Bills and ac. p.	4,976,823	9,120,792	7,085,890
Foreign acc.	587,450		
Surplus	5,714,797	4,792,039	4,444,521
Total	\$21,677,472	\$18,286,232	\$15,903,812

\*After deducting \$2,900,000 for depreciation.

The company's packing plants, which are entirely free from mortgage, were appraised in 1906 by independent appraisers who placed a value on them of about \$2,000,000 in excess of the book value shown above.

## BRITISH MEAT AND STOCK IMPORTS.

Official figures of the imports of meat and meat animals into Great Britain for the first two months of 1907, compared with the same period of 1906, are as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle, head.	77,139	88,886
Sheep, head	30,634	11,045
Beef, cwts.	922,860	888,192
Mutton, cwts.	698,703	544,941
Pork, cwts.	135,356	120,457
Bacon, cwts.	907,379	1,006,344

The values were as follows:

	1907.	1906.
Cattle	\$6,698,695	\$7,725,185
Sheep	229,700	85,385
Beef	8,454,340	7,714,650
Mutton	6,835,810	4,881,995
Pork	1,558,960	1,368,285
Bacon	12,300,485	12,161,005
Total	\$36,073,990	\$33,934,505

## A SUCCESSFUL PACKING CONCERN.

The American Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Kansas City, operates successfully to its full capacity of 600 cattle, 1,500 hogs and 500 sheep daily one of the best equipped packing plants in the country. The plant, all of brick, is situated on Fifth street and the Kaw River, Armourdale, besides which the company has three branches in the city and a stock yards office. As a proof of the rapid growth of its business the company has been compelled to add 30 teams to its already large delivery system in the past six months. The company's officers are Chicago boys, Tom and John Ruddy and John McNamara, all well and favorably known in the trade.

## General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. J. C. McLEWEN, Sec. & Treas.  
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,  
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.  
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.  
FULL LINES.  
PROMPT DELIVERY.

## Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (18 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.  
OHURHILL & SPALDING  
483 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

## ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect  
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"

## IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

**WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists**  
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

### WHERE OUR MEAT EXPORTS GO.

Meats, dairy products, and food animals sent out of the United States last year aggregated over 250 million dollars in value. More than 60 per cent of this enormous total went to the United Kingdom. Even this large percentage, however, is less than that of a decade ago, when Great Britain took over 70 per cent of the products of this character passing out of the United States.

Of this 250 million dollars' worth of meats and dairy products, including food animals, passing out of the United States last year, 40 million dollars' worth was live animals; 58 millions, lard; 36 millions, bacon; 25 millions, fresh beef; 21 millions, hams; 18 millions, oleomargarine; 14 millions, pork other than bacon and hams; 4½ millions, butter, and 2½ millions, cheese.

Of the 40 million dollars' worth of live animals sent out of the country in the calendar year 1906, 38¼ millions was the value of cattle; of this large total the United Kingdom took 35 million dollars' worth, and of the remainder Cuba took over one million dollars' worth; Belgium, nearly one million, and Canada, nearly one-half million dollars' worth.

Of the 58 million dollars' worth of lard, the largest single item, 20 million dollars' worth went to the United Kingdom; 17½ millions to Germany; 6 millions to Netherlands; a little less than three millions to Belgium; a little less than three millions to Cuba, while the remainder went chiefly to Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. Of the 36 million dollars' worth of bacon exported, 29 millions went to the United Kingdom; a little over two millions to Belgium; a little less than one million dollars' worth to the Netherlands; a little less than one million dollars' worth to Germany, while the remainder was widely scattered. Of the 21 million dollars' worth of hams exported, 18 millions went to the United Kingdom, the remaining three million dollars' worth being widely distributed. Of the 24¼ million dollars' worth of fresh beef sent out of the country, 24½ millions went to the United Kingdom.

It will be seen from these figures that the United Kingdom is not only the largest purchaser of the meats, dairy products, and food animals sent out of the United States,

but actually takes considerably more than one-half of the total. The actual figures of the value of meats, food animals, and dairy products exported to foreign countries last year aggregated 248 million dollars, but if to this be added the value of material of this character sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico, the total exceeds 250 million dollars.

Of this total of 250 millions the United Kingdom took 61.6 per cent. A comparison of the figures of 1906 with those of 1896 shows, however, that the percentage now taken by the United Kingdom is considerably less than a decade ago. The share taken by the United Kingdom of the meats, dairy products, and food animals sent out of the country in 1896 was 71 per cent, against 61.5 per cent in 1906. Not only is this true, but the total value of exports of this character has greatly increased meantime.

The value of meats, food animals, and dairy products sent out of the United States in 1896 was but 174 million dollars, and in 1906 250 millions, indicating an increase of 45 per cent during the decade. Countries other than Great Britain took in 1896 but 29 per cent of the 174 millions dollars' worth of exports of this character, while in 1906 they took 38½ per cent of the 250 million dollars' worth exported, indicating a much more rapid growth proportionately in the exports of this character to other countries than to the United Kingdom. The total value of merchandise of this character sent to the United Kingdom in 1896 was 123 million dollars; and in 1906, 154 millions, an increase of 31 million dollars. To all other parts of the world the total sent in 1896 was 50 millions and in 1906 96 millions, an increase outside of the United Kingdom of 46 million dollars. During the decade total exports of this character increased 45 per cent, the increase to the United Kingdom being 25 per cent and to other parts of the world 90 per cent.

These figures for 1906, it is proper to add, include about 2-2.3 million dollars' worth of meat and dairy products sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico, which are no longer included by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in its statements of exports, but are included in the present calculations, because the comparison is made with conditions in 1896, when both those islands were included in the list of countries to which merchandise of this character was exported.

The table which follows shows the shipments of meats, food animals, and dairy products in the calendar year 1906, by principal classes of articles, to the United Kingdom and to all other countries:



BETWEEN

CHICAGO ↔ KANSAS CITY,  
CHICAGO ↔ ST. LOUIS,  
CHICAGO ↔ PEORIA,  
ST. LOUIS ↔ KANSAS CITY.

THROUGH FULLMAN SERVICE  
BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., DENVER, Colo.,  
TEXAS, FLORIDA, UTAH,  
CALIFORNIA ↔ OREGON.

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP, ANY PORTION OF WHICH CAN BE MADE OVER THE CHICAGO & ALTON, IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE TO THE UNDER-SIGNED FOR RATES, MAPS, TIME-TABLES, ETC.

GEO. J. CHARLTON,  
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Articles exported.	To United Kingdom	To all other countries.	Total.
Lard .....	\$20,108,939	\$37,875,890	\$57,984,829
Cattle .....	34,814,879	3,438,253	38,253,132
Bacon .....	29,187,198	6,698,954	35,886,152
Beef, fresh .....	24,481,315	269,969	24,751,284
Hams .....	18,137,837	2,828,519	20,966,356
Oleomargarine .....	1,499,396	16,397,540	17,896,936
Pork, other than bacon and hams .....	8,265,813	5,860,591	14,126,404
Tallow .....	2,502,724	3,227,132	5,729,856
Butter .....	3,579,535	968,831	4,548,366
Beef, salted or pickled .....	1,256,546	3,197,816	4,454,362
Beef, canned .....	2,048,044	1,444,109	3,492,153
Cheese .....	2,187,723	440,411	2,628,134
Sheep .....	437,825	393,670	831,495
Hogs .....	.....	341,232	341,232
All other .....	5,783,850	13,392,049	19,175,899
Total .....	\$154,313,624	\$96,705,536	\$251,019,160

### NEW COTTON OIL PROCESS.

A company has been formed at Lynchburg, Va., to promote the manufacture and sale of a new cotton oil extracting process invented by M. Kirschner, a tobacco machine inventor of that city. The concern is called the Kirschner Rotary Oil Press Corporation, and has a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers are: President, Fred Harper; vice-president, M. Kirschner; secretary and treasurer, Leon Goodman; directors, F. P. Harman, C. M. Guggenheimer, M. H. Dingee, etc.

## GEORGE LITTLE LIMITED

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Established over 50 Years

Invite correspondence with Packers desirous of finding an outlet on the English Market for

**BACON, HAMS,  
LARD, DAIRY  
PRODUCTS, ETC.**

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.

## Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.  
All Leading Jobbers sell it.

Or write **HARRY HELLER & CO., Chicago**

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 18...	25,710	870	44,532	20,942
Tuesday, March 19...	5,134	2,131	14,574	17,293
Wednesday, March 20...	21,534	1,640	30,816	17,425
Thursday, March 21...	7,365	1,474	26,611	12,712
Friday, March 22...	1,721	328	22,232	5,773
Saturday, March 23...	291	4	17,280	2,491

Total last week...	61,755	6,462	156,064	76,636
Previous week...	64,855	7,371	145,741	57,478
Cor. week 1906...	56,940	8,194	105,712	58,977
Cor. week 1905...	58,422	6,261	133,205	74,293

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 18...	7,441	43	12,868	2,817
Tuesday, March 19...	4,283	48	5,079	4,082
Wednesday, March 20...	5,481	52	6,977	2,933
Thursday, March 21...	5,134	6	8,301	5,098
Friday, March 22...	5,130	66	7,091	3,066
Saturday, March 23...	1,612		6,328	2,522

Total last week...	29,090	215	47,244	21,058
Previous week...	31,873	294	50,857	17,464
Cor. week 1906...	25,645	290	64,862	33,191
Cor. week 1905...	29,944	158	46,237	18,844

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date...	751,290	74,062	1,954,787	963,963
Year ago...	722,173	59,751	2,120,852	995,550

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:  
 Week ending March 23, 1907... 477,000  
 Week previous... 417,000  
 Year ago... 466,000  
 Two years ago... 399,000

Year to March 23, 1907...	6,032,000
Same period 1906...	6,012,000
Same period 1905...	6,300,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week March 23, 1907...	158,100	387,700	203,900
Week ago...	166,100	337,400	163,500
Year ago...	143,400	387,200	231,800
Two years ago...	135,900	320,400	149,100
Year to March 23, 1907...	1,977,000	4,606,000	2,158,000
Same period 1906...	1,956,000	4,740,000	2,329,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 23, 1907:	
Armour & Co.	27,000
Swift & Co.	21,200
Anglo-American	8,400
Boyd-Lunham	7,700
H. Moore & Co.	2,700
Continental P. G.	3,900
Hammond & Co.	4,700
Morris & Co.	10,400
Roberts & Oakie	4,000
S. & S.	11,000
Western Packing Co.	4,300
Omaha Packing Co.	6,900
Other packers	9,000

Total...	121,800
Week ago...	105,500
Year ago...	100,700
Two years ago...	95,200

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week March 23, 1907...	\$5.35	\$6.53	\$5.60	\$7.60
Previous week...	5.45	6.87	5.55	7.60
Year ago...	5.05	6.40	5.40	6.20
Two years ago...	5.00	5.37	5.50	7.10
Three years ago...	4.65	5.32	4.45	5.35

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers...	\$5.90@6.90
Common to good steers...	4.75@5.90
Inferior to common steers...	3.85@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers...	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice...	5.15@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows...	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders...	3.80@5.00
Fair to choice stockers...	3.00@4.25
Common to good canning cows...	1.15@2.40
Bulls, common to good...	2.25@3.75
Bulls, good to choice...	3.75@4.25
Calves, fair to good...	3.00@7.00
Calves, good to choice...	6.25@7.50

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up...	\$6.20@6.25
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows...	6.20@6.25
Mixed packers with barrow tops, 250 lbs. and up...	6.20@6.30
Light barrow butchers, 250 lbs. and up...	6.25@6.30
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows...	6.20@6.25
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 160 to 180 lbs...	6.25@6.35
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs...	5.50@6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights...	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under...	5.85@6.05
Pigs, 100 to 125 lbs...	6.35@6.40

## SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes...	\$5.25@6.00
Native wethers...	5.25@6.50
Fed western wethers...	5.25@6.40
Common to fair ewes...	4.00@5.00
Good to prime native lambs...	7.25@8.00
Common to fair native lambs...	6.25@7.00
Fed western lambs...	7.25@8.10
Shorn lambs...	6.15@6.80
Common to prime yearlings...	5.00@7.25
Feeding and yearling lambs...	7.00@7.75
Feeding yearlings...	5.25@6.25
Feeding wethers...	4.25@5.50

Bucks and stags...	2.50@4.30
Cull sheep...	2.25@4.50
Cull lambs...	5.00@5.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.72	8.80	8.72	8.77
July	8.77	8.87	8.77	8.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.62	8.67	8.62	8.65
July	8.72	8.77	8.70	8.75
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.45	15.70	15.65	15.70
July	15.75	15.85	15.75	15.85

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.85	8.75	8.60	8.60
July	8.85	8.85	8.70	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.55	8.57	8.37	8.37
July	8.65	8.67	8.50	8.50
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.55	15.62	15.45	15.45
July	15.70	15.75	15.55	15.55

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.70
July	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.40	8.52	8.40	8.50
July	8.55	8.67	8.55	8.65
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.62	15.72	15.50	15.65
July	15.57	15.82	15.57	15.75

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.80	8.92	8.72	8.90
July	8.90	9.02	8.87	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.60	8.72	8.57	8.82
July	8.72	8.90	8.72	8.97
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	15.85	16.27	15.85	16.27
July	15.85	16.27	15.85	16.25

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.95	8.95	8.87	8.90
July	9.07	9.07	9.00	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.77	8.77	8.70	8.65
July	8.92	8.92	8.82	8.82
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	16.30	16.32	16.15	16.25
July	16.30	16.32	16.20	16.22

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907.

Holiday. No market.

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, March 27.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11; 18@20 ave., 11¼; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 8; 6@8 ave., 8; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8¼; 12@14 ave., 8¼; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12½; 18@20 ave., 12½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11; 18@20 ave., 11¼; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12½; 18@20 ave., 12½; 20@22 ave., 12½; 22@24 ave., 12½; 24@26 ave., 12½; 26@28 ave., 12½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 8; 6@7 ave., 8; 6@8 ave., 8; 7@9 ave., 8; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8¼; 12@14 ave., 8¼; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13½; 8@10 ave., 12½; 10@12 ave., 11¼.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 308 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts...	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks...	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks...	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts...	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle...	10	@12½
Beef Stew...	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native...	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native...	8	@10
Corned Ribs...	2	@5
Corned Flanks...	10	@13½
Round Steaks...	10	@12½
Round Roasts...	8	@10
Shoulder Steaks...	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts...	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed...	10	@12½
Roiled Roast...	10	@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb...	\$2.50
Pure Quarters, Spring Lamb...	1.75
Hind Quarters...	1.10
Fore Quarters...	1.2½
Legs, fancy...	1.18
Stew...	8
Shoulders...	10
Chops, Rib and Loin...	22
Chops, Frenched...	10 each

## Mutton.

Legs...	12½@
Stew...	5
Shoulders...	3
Hind Quarters...	12½
Fore Quarters...	10
Rib and Loin Chops...	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin...	12½@
Pork Chops...	12½@
Pork Tenders...	22
Pork Butts...	11
Spare Ribs...	10
Blades...	8
Hocks...	8
Pigs' Heads...	6
Leaf Lard...	12

## Veal.

Hind Quarters...	14
Pure Quarters...	10
Legs...	16
Breasts...	10
Shoulders...	10
Calves...	20
Rib and Loin Chops...	18

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet...	6
Tallow...	4½
Mixed Bone and Tallow...	1½@ 3½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs...	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacones)...	80 @85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens...	12	@13
Turkeys...	12	@12
Fowls...	12½	@13
Roosters...	8	@8
Ducks...	13	@13
Geese, per dozen...	5.00	@7.50

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys...	15	@16
Chickens...	11	@11
Ducks...	10	@12½
Geese...	5	@10

## Veal.

Choice...	9	@10
Good...	8	@9
Medium...	6	@8
Coarse, heavy...	5	@6
Coarse, small...	4	@5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1...	12	@13
Ribs, No. 2...	10	@11
Ribs, No. 3...	9	@9
Loins, No. 1...	18	@18
Loins, No. 2...	12½	@12½
Loins, No. 3...	8½	@8½
Rounds, No. 1...	7	@7
Rounds, No. 2...	6	@6
Rounds, No. 3...	6	@6½
Chucks, No. 1...	7	@7
Chucks, No. 2...	5½	@5½
Chucks, No. 3...	5	@5
Plates, No. 1...	4½	@4½
Plates, No. 2...	4	@4
Plates, No. 3...	3	@3½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints...	@33
Creamery Extra...	@31
Creamery Firsts...	@29
Creamery Seconds...	@24
Dairies, Choice...	@27
Dairies, Firsts...	@25
Dairies, Packing Stock...	@20
Renovated...	@25

## Eggs.

Extras...	@20
Prime Firsts...	@18
Firsts...	@18
Fresh at market, cases inc...	@17

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Good Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Western Steers.....	6 @ 7
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Hind Quarters.....	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters.....	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steers Chucks.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Cow Chucks.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Boneless Chucks.....	5 1/4
Medium Plates.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Steer Plates.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Cow Rounds.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Steer Rounds.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium.....	10
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	11 @ 15 1/4
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20
Strip Loins.....	9
Sirloin Butts.....	12
Shoulder Clods.....	8
Rolls.....	12
Rump Butts.....	8
Trimblings.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Shank.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	10
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	8
Steer Ribs, Light.....	13
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	14
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	10 1/4
Loin Ends, cow.....	9
Hanging Tenderloins.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.	
Livers.....	3 1/4
Hearts.....	2 1/2
Tongues.....	12
Sweetbreads.....	18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	5
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2 1/2
Brains.....	5
Kidneys, each.....	5
Brains.....	5

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	11
Good Saddles.....	13 1/2
Medium Racks.....	7
Good Racks.....	10

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each.....	4
Sweetbreads.....	50
Plucks.....	30
Heads, each.....	10 @ 15

Lambs.	
Medium Caul.....	8 @ 9
Good Caul.....	10 @ 11
Round Dressed Lamb.....	12 @ 13
Saddles Caul.....	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks.....	9
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	9
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep.....	9
Medium Saddles.....	10
Good Saddles.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Racks.....	7 1/2
Good Racks.....	8
Mutton Legs.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew.....	6
Mutton Loins.....	12
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4
Sheep Heads, each.....	7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Pork Loins.....	10
Leaf Lard.....	8 1/2
Tenderloins.....	21
Spare Ribs.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts.....	9 1/2
Hocks.....	6
Trimblings.....	7 1/2
Tails.....	5
Snouts.....	4
Pigs' Feet.....	4
Pigs' Heads.....	4
Blade Bones.....	5 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/2
Hog Plucks.....	3
Neck Bones.....	2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	9
Pork Hearts.....	2 1/2
Pork Kidneys.....	2 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	3 1/2
Slip Bones.....	4
Tail Bones.....	4
Brins.....	4
Backfat.....	8 1/2
Hams.....	12 @ 14
Calas.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies.....	12
Shoulders.....	9 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	6
Choice Bologna.....	7
Viennas.....	8
Frankfurters.....	8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	7
Tongue.....	8 1/4
White Tongue.....	9
Mixed Sausage.....	9
Prepared Sausage.....	11
New England Sausage.....	12
Berliner Sausage.....	8 1/2
Boneless Sausage.....	15
Oxford Sausage.....	15
Polish Sausage.....	7
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch.....	7 1/4
Veal Sausage.....	8
Farm Sausage.....	14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	8 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link.....	9
Special Prepared Sausage.....	8 1/4
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	8 1/2
Ham Bologna.....	8
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	11
Special Compressed Ham.....	11

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry..	19
German Salami, New Dry.....	15
Holsteiner, New.....	12
Mettwurst, New.....	12
Farmer, New.....	13
Darles, H. C., New.....	21
Italian Salami, New.....	20
Monarque Cervelat.....	16
Capsicola.....	18

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20.....	3.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	3.00
Bologna, 2-20.....	2.50
Viennas, 1-50.....	4.50
Viennas, 2-20.....	4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	—

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.27 1/4
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	17.75

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.00
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef.....	@10.50
Plate Beef.....	@10.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	@8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	@8.50
Beef Hams.....	—
Rump Butts.....	@10.50
Mess Pork.....	@16.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@17.50
Family Back Pork.....	@18.50
Bean Pork.....	@14.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@11 1/4
Lard, substitute, tcs.....	@9
Lard compounds.....	@8 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2 c. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	1/4 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@35

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	11 @16
---------------------------------	--------

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@10 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	@8 1/4
Regular Plates.....	@8 1/4
Short Clears.....	@9 1/2
Bacon meats.....	1 @1 1/4 c. more

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	@14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	@14 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.....	@10
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@10
Breakfast bacon, fancy.....	@20
Wide, 8 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 @ 8 avg.....	@14 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 8 avg.....	@14
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@14 1/4
Dried Beef Sets.....	@14
Dried Beef Inside.....	@16
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@15 1/4
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@12 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@20
Smoked Hams.....	@21

Boiled Picnic Hams.....	@15 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@21 1/4

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@13
Middles, per set.....	@13
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@5
Hog casings, as packed.....	@25
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@50
Hog middles, per set.....	@12
Hog bungs, export.....	@13
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	@8 1/4
Hog bungs, prime.....	@5
Hog bungs, narrow.....	2 @ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@80
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@70
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@—
Beef washands.....	@5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium.....	@25
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@18
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	\$2.90 @ 2.92 1/4
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@2.60
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit.....	@2.45
Ground tankage, 12%.....	2.05 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%.....	@19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	@18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 @ 70 lbs. average.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.....	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	@8.80
Prime steam, loose.....	@8.45
Neutral.....	@9 1/4
Compound.....	5 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Leaf.....	@8.25

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo No. 2.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Tallow.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Grease.....	6 1/4 @ 7

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces.....	77 @ 79
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	80 @ 81
No. 1 lard oil.....	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil.....	51 @ 53
Oleo oil, extra.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	60 @ 61
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	60 @ 61
Corn oil.....	4.90

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Prime city.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Choice country.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' Prime.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 1.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 2.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Renderers' No. 1.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A".....	6 @ 6 1/4
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone.....	5 1/2 @ 6
House.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatfoot Grease.....	@5 1/2
Garbage Grease.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	45 @ 46
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	38 @ 39
Soap, tals., concn., 62@65% F. A.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., 50% F. A.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.60 @ 1.62 1/4
Barrels, ash.....	1.10 @ 1.12 1/4
Barrels, oak.....	1.22 @ 1.25

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar.....	—
White, clarified.....	@4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	@4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	@4 1/4
Salt.....	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.90
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO.

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards  
Chicago  
TALLOW, LARD, OIL, CRACKLINGS, GLUE STOCK  
GREASE, NEATFOOT OIL, BONES, FERTILIZERS  
STEARINES, TALLOW OIL, HONE MEAL, HOOPS AND HORNS  
IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.10@46.20
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.45@ 5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.40
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@ 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.60@ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.20@ 5.90

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$10.00@10.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.75@ 9.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	@
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.25@ 8.87
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.60@ 6.00
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.10
Hogs, medium.....	7.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.30
Pigs.....	7.45
Rough.....	5.10@ 5.40

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice beefers.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair beefers.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 1/4
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 6 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 12

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6c. per lb.	
---	--

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 15
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Western calves, fair to good.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western calves, common.....	@ 12

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 8 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14

Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked Picnics, light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Smoked Shoulders.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 @ 14 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @ 75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 30c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 2 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tea or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14 1/2
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	10	22
Mace.....	47	52

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 20
No. 2 skins.....	@ 18
No. 3 or branded.....	@ 11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18 @ 19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	2 @ 2.05
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.75 @ 1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70 @ 1.80
No. 2, B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	2.15 @ 2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00 @ 2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90 @ 2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80 @ 1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70 @ 2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40 @ 2.50
Branded skins.....	1.1 @ 1.3
Branded kips.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.05 @ 1.15
Ticky skins.....	1.3 @ 1.6
Ticky kips.....	1.75 @ 1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00 @ 2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@ 12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@ 15
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@ 14
Western, fair to good.....	12 @ 13
Fowls—Phila., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	14 @ 14 1/2
West'n d. p., fcy, med. weights, bxs.....	@ 15
West'n d. p., best, straight lots, bbls.....	14 @ 14 1/2
West'n dry-picked, heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Ohio & Mich., scalded, heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 14 1/2
Western, scalded, heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Iced, fancy, medium weights.....	14 @
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 10 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 10 1/2
Geese, spring, West'n, fair to good.....	8 @ 10
Ducks, spring West'n, med. to good.....	5 @ 12
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@ 4 75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	3 25 @ 3 50
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz.....	@ 2 75
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	@ 2 00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@ 2 00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 1 75
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 75

### FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17 @ 18
Toms, No. 1.....	17 @ 18
No. 2.....	13 @ 14
Old toms, No. 1.....	@ 16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23 @ 25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@ 22
Scalded No. 1.....	18 @ 20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	17 @ 18
Soft-meated, fancy.....	15 @ 16
Average, No. 1.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @ 12
Fowls—Dry-picked No. 1.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	10 @ 11
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
No. 2.....	11 @ 12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @ 13
No. 2.....	8 @ 10

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@ 16
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 12
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 13
Ducks, per lb.....	@ 16
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@ 11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 9
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 30

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine.....	@ 3.10
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.04
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 19.90
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	5.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.50 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 27.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 42,195, against 52,378 a week ago and 47,696 a year ago. Shipments this week about 17,000, same as last. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 25,035; Tuesday, 4,660; Wednesday (estimated), 12,500. The week opened with a dull and unsatisfactory feeling in the cattle pens. Dressed beef has been accumulating in the packinghouses during Lent and the liberal receipts of cattle Monday gave buyers an advantage. Salesmen made a strong effort to check a further decline and the trading was done on a weak to 10c. lower basis. Exporters and shippers were small buyers and the principal outlet was with the big local killers. The market dragged all day, and some good strong weight steers remained in the pens unsold at the close. Top was \$6.60 for a load of Nebraska steers averaging 1,637 lbs. Another lot of Nebraskans averaging 1,517 lbs. went at \$6.40, and a good sprinkling of desirable Kansas and Nebraska steers averaging 1,278@1,485 lbs. went at \$5.60@6.10, and a large number of cattle from neighboring States were also included in this range of values. Shippers bought a good kind of cattle at \$5.35@5.75. Export steers mostly \$5.35@5.50. A medium to good kind of shippers and killers went Monday at \$4.80@5.30 and a long list of light plain quality killers at \$4.35@4.70. There were no choice steers here Tuesday, and the plainer grades met with slow sale. Wednesday's receipts were a general surprise to the trade, and was the lightest Wednesday's run this year. The market assumed an activity that was refreshing to the sellers. Prices showed a general advance of 10@15c., and sales in some instances looked 25c. higher. Eastern and export orders were light, but the meager supply was quickly absorbed by local buyers, and the trading was over before noon.

Butcher stock prices have not fluctuated as in the steer trade this week, and values are without material change.

**SHEEP.**—Monday's supply of sheep and lambs being light an active trade prevailed on wool stock of all kinds, but shorn stock were somewhat neglected and trading along this line ruled slow and more or less uneven as everybody seemed to want wool. Receipts first half of present week, 52,900, shows a decrease of 2,500 and 3,600, as compared with one week and one year ago. We quote good to best wethers in fleece, \$6@6.50; shorn, \$5@5.40; good to best yearling wethers, \$6.90@7.25; shorn stock, \$5.60@6.25; good to choice wool ewes, \$5.50@6; poor to medium ewes, \$4.50@5.40; bucks and stags, \$3.25@5.25; good to prime lambs, \$7.60@7.90; shearing lambs, \$7.50@7.65; culls, \$6.25@7; clipped stock, \$1@1.25 below the quotations.

**HOGS.**—Monday of this week 47,246 hogs were received. The market, after having suffered a decline last week amounting to fully 40c. per cwt., ruled 10@15c. lower, closing at the full decline. Good droves of packing hogs were purchased at average cost of \$6.18@6.20; choice light made, \$6.30@6.32½; bulk of good to choice mediums sold at \$6.20@6.25. Tuesday's receipts, 14,687. Although less than expected the feeling among the buyers was bearish and prices 5c. lower on an average. Choice light sold up to \$6.30, with bulk of fair to good light mixed \$6.17½@6.22½; heavy and medium weight shipping hogs, \$6.15@6.20. Hog products showing some improvement, our market closed with a better feeling. Wednesday's receipts estimated 17,000, being about half what was expected. The market ruled active, with prices showing 5@10c. improvement from Tuesday's low point. A sharp upturn took place in provisions. We look for very moderate receipts of hogs the balance of the week, and expect prices to show a good gain, which may only be temporary. Hogs ready now should be marketed without delay. Quotations:

Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.20@6.25; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.25@6.30; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.17½@6.25; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.27½@6.32½; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.15@6.25; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.10@6.20; rough packers in small lots, \$5.75@6; stags, \$5@5.50; boars, \$2.25@3.25; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.25@5.75; good pigs, 110@140 lbs., \$5.90@6.20; common and undesirable lots, \$4.25@5.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 29.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 38,100; last week, 38,400; same week last year, 39,000. Beef steers were lower Monday, particularly heavy weights; market dull Tuesday till toward closing hour; prices Wednesday sharply higher, on account of the small supply; strong yesterday and to-day, 20@30c. above Monday and 10@15c. higher than at the close of last week. Top, \$6; bulk, \$4.75@5.40; she stuff steady, with one or two days of moderate declines which have been recovered; cows, \$2.80@4.50; heifers, \$3.70@5; bulls are a quarter lower, \$3@4.15. Quarantines are in fair supply, mostly steers; lower Monday, loss recovered since; trade active, as weights are desirable; top, \$5.25; bulk, \$4.20@5. Stockers and feeders 15@25c. lower.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 52,700; last week, 61,700; same week last year, 42,900. Hogs continued to decline till Tuesday; the market has advanced 20@25c. since, and is strong to-day; top, \$6.37½; bulk, \$6.25@6.32, which is 10@15c. higher than a week ago. Restricted marketing and strength in provisions are the cause of advances; trade is snappy at the advance, and the situation is promising. Light weights lead; heavies, 5@7½c. below the top.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 37,000; last week, 36,700; same week last year, 42,800. Prices were unchanged on both muttons and lambs this week; big bulk of supply fair to good; lambs at \$7.35@7.80; one lot of spring lambs arrived at \$10; ewes in fair supply at \$5.30@5.60; wethers scarce at \$5.50@6; yearlings scarce; tops \$6.75; heavy lambs are finding less favor than formerly, \$7.35@7.60.

**HIDES** are weak; green salted, 8½@10½c.; bulls and stags, 8c.; glue, 7c.; dry flint butcher, 21@22c.; dry glue, 10@14c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	313	—	—
Armour	4,567	17,244	8,217
Cudahy	3,253	9,660	2,471
Fowler	1,181	—	1,926
Morris	3,403	8,858	3,733
Ruddy	562	—	—
Schwarzschild	4,489	7,752	4,114
Swift	4,316	12,180	7,733

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, March 26.

Conditions in the cattle market last week were all against the sellers and there has been little or no improvement this week. Supplies have been unusually heavy for some time past, and total receipts for March will be about the heaviest on record for the third month of the year. This, in itself, would ordinarily be sufficient to force values to a lower level, but, taken in connection with the usual slack demand for beef just before Easter and the unseasonably warm weather everywhere, it has been hard work to interest either local or outside buyers in cattle, except at decidedly lower figures than have been prevailing. The market for both beef steers and cow stuff suffered a decline last week of 15@20c., and the tone to the trade is still decidedly weak. It now takes strictly choice beef to bring \$5.50 or better, and the fair to pretty good 1,050 to 1,350-lb. beefs are selling at \$4.60@5.10, with the common to fair grades at \$4.00@4.50, and on

down. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$2.00@4.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher grades around \$3.15@3.85. Stockers and feeders have been moving tolerably freely of late, and prices have been well sustained for the desirable grades of all weights. Some 5,619 head were sent to the country last week. Prices range from \$3 to \$5 for poor to prime stock, with fair to good grades largely around \$4.00@4.40.

Hogs have been on the toboggan for some time, and last week's decline of 40c. takes prices to the lowest point touched since last November. It has been simply a case of too many hogs at a time when conditions are unfavorable for taking care of them. There were only about 8,000 hogs here to-day, and prices ruled 5c. lower. Tops brought \$6.07, as against \$6.50 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.02@6.05, as against \$6.47@6.50 a week ago.

Sheep values slumped off 15@25c. last week under the heavy receipts, but there has been a partial recovery this week on both fat stock and feeders, and values are not a great deal lower than they were a week ago, while the indications are that there will be a sharp improvement both in demand and in prices after next week. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.60@7.85; fair to good lambs, \$7.00@7.60; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.10@6.50; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.10@6.50; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.90@6.10; good to choice old wethers, \$6.00@6.25; fair to good old wethers, \$5.75@6.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.40@5.75; fair to good ewes, \$5.00@5.40.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., March 26.

There has been some reduction in the volume of cattle arriving at central markets as compared with last week, but not enough so to overcome adverse conditions that have been prevailing. The market does not show material decline as compared with late last week as far as steers are concerned, but there is decided lack of snap to the demand. Cows and heifers of all kinds are 10@15c. lower than the close last week, and prices for all classes of stock cattle are on a slumping turn, with hardly a perceptible outside demand. This summer weather in March, with high, dry winds, is becoming a factor in the trade that threatens lower prices unless there is an early change, as it will have a tendency of stimulating the marketing of immature stock.

While there has been a prolonged decline in the hog market, due principally to liberal marketing at all points, it is not improbable that the bottom has now been reached for the present. There are indications that the bulk of the crop of ripe hogs has been marketed, and there is beginning to be more of a variation in quality, which would seem to indicate that feed lots are becoming pretty well emptied. On the other hand, the weather conditions are a factor against the market for hogs the same as cattle. Up to date there has been a very good demand from packers on these lower markets, and to-day the local supply sold steady to strong for the bulk, although opening was a little lower. Bulk to-day sold at \$6.05@6.10, with the tops making \$6.15, showing a very narrow range in prices.

Market for sheep and lambs continued steady, with a very healthy undertone prevailing. Top lambs are selling up to \$7.85 and best ewes at \$5.60, and it is noted that lambs and ewes constituted about everything that is coming at present. A few shorn lambs are beginning to appear, but not enough as yet to establish quotations.

**JOSEPH E. SCHOEN**

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

**Analytical and Consulting Chemist**  
**Chemical Engineer**

**SPECIALTIES**—Facklinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 23, 1907.

	Beef.	Cow.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,593	—	1,115	5,901	12,301
Sixtieth Street .....	733	35	2,896	6,374	—
Fortieth Street .....	—	—	—	—	17,000
Lehigh Valley .....	5,004	—	—	1,425	—
Weehawken .....	900	—	—	396	—
Scattering .....	—	62	95	36	3,750

Totals .....	10,850	97	4,109	14,082	33,111
Totals last week .....	9,878	197	5,001	13,318	32,522

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Victorian ..	440	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnehaha ..	450	—	2,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis ..	—	—	1,500
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Victorian ..	450	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha ..	450	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian .....	—	—	2,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic .....	—	—	1,750
Armour Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis .....	—	—	2,400
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Campana ..	—	—	1,425
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian .....	6	20	—
Total exports .....	1,790	20	12,875
Total exports last week .....	1,136	935	12,425

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 23, 1907.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from:			
New York .....	1,796	20	12,875
Boston .....	3,040	1,060	13,599
Baltimore .....	730	652	1,258
Philadelphia .....	1,893	—	1,390
Portland .....	917	—	—
Newport News .....	337	—	—
St. John .....	758	—	—
Exports to:			
London .....	3,861	—	13,500
Liverpool .....	3,549	1,653	13,453
Glasgow .....	503	—	—
Bristol .....	1,168	—	—
Manchester .....	393	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies .....	6	20	—
Totals to all ports .....	9,520	1,673	28,933
Totals to all ports last week .....	8,059	3,533	21,922

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending March 23:

## CATTLE.

Chicago .....	32,005
Omaha .....	17,734
Kansas City .....	23,527
St. Joseph .....	11,900
Cudahy .....	521
Sioux City .....	3,808
Wichita .....	505
New York and Jersey City .....	9,151
Port Worth .....	6,488
Detroit .....	1,081

## HOGS.

Chicago .....	108,810
Omaha .....	59,041
Kansas City .....	73,806
St. Joseph .....	47,334
Cudahy .....	8,586
Sioux City .....	2,203
Ottumwa .....	14,685
Cedar Rapids .....	12,164
Wichita .....	10,667
Bloomington .....	1,579
New York and Jersey City .....	33,111
Port Worth .....	18,881
Detroit .....	3,494

## SHEEP.

Chicago .....	55,378
Omaha .....	27,020
Kansas City .....	31,873
St. Joseph .....	33,180
Cudahy .....	339
Sioux City .....	654
Wichita .....	35
New York and Jersey City .....	14,012
Port Worth .....	2,504
Detroit .....	1,115

## EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Beribice, Br. Guiana, 5,801 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,924 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,869 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 322,800 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 15,562 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,878 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 884 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,244 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,034 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 715,802 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 7,304 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,075 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,039 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 14,748 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 15,322 lbs.; Southampton, England, 26,510 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 8,875 lbs.; LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 216,545 lbs.;

Amsterdam, Holland, 8,000 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 16,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 22,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 61,625 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 17,845 lbs.; Beribice, Br. Guiana, 17,096 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 6,435 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 34,800 lbs.; Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 35,316 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 18,604 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 2,700 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 32,200 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 4,215 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 74,415 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 178,542 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,895 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 346,789 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 178,236 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,214 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 51,097 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 3,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 682,730 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,212 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 27,678 lbs.; Manchester, England, 731,033 lbs.; Manta, Ecuador, 27,486 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 18,700 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 23,100 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 132,809 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,898 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 34,768 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 400 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 1,375 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 78,787 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 68,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 160,242 lbs.; Southampton, England, 353,866 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 8,550 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,322 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 7,236 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 8,786 lbs.; Talcahuano, Chile, 22,719 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 2,630 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 60 bbls.; Beribice, Br. Guiana, 200 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 73 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 22 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 90 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 70 tcs., 100 bbls.; Macoris, San Domingo, 38 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 30 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 15 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 107 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 70 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 15 bbls.

## EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Export of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 27, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 67 tcs., 35,000 lbs., 235 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 100 bbls.; Beribice, Br. Guiana, 35 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 10 bbls., 50 tcs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 tcs.; Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 63 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 33,814 lbs., 52 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 20 bbls., 50 tcs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 32,592 lbs., 31 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 819 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 243 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 1,641,316 lbs., 160 tcs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2 tcs., 25 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 35 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 13 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Southampton, England, 733,698 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 50 bbls.; Turk's Island, 13 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 85 tcs.; Belfast, Ireland, 50 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 663 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 200 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 857 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs.; Naples, Italy, 70 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,556 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 20 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,260 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,190 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,430 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,850 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,120 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 52,394 lbs.; Beribice, Br. Guiana, 15,539 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 4,862 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 5,993 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 363,758 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 11,129 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,101 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,638 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,136 lbs.

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.00@9.10; city steam, \$8.62½@8.75; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.45; do., South America, tcs., \$10.25; kegs, \$11.25; compound, \$8.50.

## HOG MARKETS MARCH 28.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; strong; 5@10c. higher; \$6.05@6.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 10,000; 5c. higher; \$6.12½@6.25.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,000; higher; \$6.05@6.20.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$5.85@6.30.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; higher; \$6.40@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 2,550; 5c. higher; \$6.60@6.70.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; 10c. higher; \$6.60@6.65.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 28.—Beef, extra India mess, 80s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 39s.; hams, short clear, 54s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s.; do., short ribs, 51s.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 50s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 49s. 6d.; do., backs, 48s.; bellies, 49s. 6d. Tallow, 35s. Turpentine, 52s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 45s. 9d.; American refined, pails, 46s. Cheese, white, 65s. for American, and 65s. for Canadian; do., colored, 67s. for American and 67s. for Canadian. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 45 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 25s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, March and April at 41s.; Calcutta, April and June, 42s. 7½d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 5¼d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Early in the week we had a depression in the oleo and neutral lard markets as a result of the situation in Wall street, but the situation is improving and the sky is clearing. We have a higher market now for lard, and, as a result of that, neutral lard is worth more money, and we are getting higher prices to-day for oleo oil than we had in the early part of the week. It seems that there is a better feeling in all the markets, and it is not unlikely that the low point is passed and that everything will work upward. The stocks of oleo oil and neutral lard, both here and abroad, are moderate. Cottonseed oil of the good grades continues scarce, and is likely to be dear the entire year.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 28.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda, in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, at 8c. per lb.; talc, at 1½c. to 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5@5½c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 7c., and in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 68c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; saponified red oil, 6½@7c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 6½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9½@10c. per lb.; cochin cocoanut oil, 10½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 47@48c. per gallon; corn oil, 5½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; edible tallow, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; house grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

## Retail Section

### BUTCHERS MADE VICTIMS OF LEGALIZED GRAFT

Retail butchers and dealers in New York, who occasionally handle game for the accommodation of their customers, have recently had another example of the way in which legalized graft is practiced in the State of New York. Several butchers and others in the trade have been compelled to pay sums ranging from hundreds to thousands of dollars for alleged violations of the State game law which are said to have been committed several years ago. The cases were only recently brought into court, but in every case game wardens and their attorneys had nice fat sums to divide.

These cases were not a question of selling game in the closed season, but were chiefly technical violations of the requirement that dealers selling game must have a bond. It had always been supposed that if the wholesaler or commission man had a bond, the retailer was safe. But the law was later construed to mean that any person handling such game in any way must have a bond. The trade asserts that this game law is amended at every session of the legislature, and tinkered with in such a way that they never know what its requirements are. This, they declare, is taken advantage of by game wardens and their lawyers to wage a systematic hold-up campaign against retailers.

Butchers who do not sell game as a regular thing, but who get it when a customer asks for it, are said to be the special victims of these official grafters. It is said to be a favorite trick for a game warden to go into a butcher shop where he is a stranger, introduce himself as a newcomer in the neighborhood, and ask the butcher for a pair of grouse or woodcock. Of course, the butcher has none in stock, but being anxious to accommodate a new customer, he gets them. The supposed customer pays him, say, \$2.50 for the pair, and then goes down to his lawyer and brings an action under the game law against the butcher for selling game without a bond, and the butcher is fined \$25 per bird and \$500 general penalty, or a total of \$110, for his action in accommodating a supposed customer. Of this the

game warden gets half, or \$55, which makes his little transaction net him a profit of \$52.50.

"No wonder," said a butcher the other day, discussing the matter, "no wonder these wardens like their jobs!"

"Yes," added another, "and no wonder there was talk of Governor Hughes investigating the office of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner. I guess if he did put his probe in there he would stir up as bad a smell as he ever did in the Insurance Department."

One dealer told of a warden coming in and claiming he had a sick wife, and asking the butcher if he could not get him a brace a partridges. He went down town and got them, and then "got soaked" for the usual damages, his customer getting half, as usual.

The case of the game warden up the State who shipped a box of game to a dealer in New York City is famous. The man to whom the box was addressed, of course, had no idea the game was coming, and did not know who sent it. But when the express wagon backed up to his store and unloaded the box he opened it to see what was inside, and as he did so up stepped a game official and told him he was violating the law. This official had been "put wise" by the up-State warden who shipped the stuff, and they presumably divided the "spoils" after the penalty had been paid.

New York hotels and restaurants have also had a taste of the methods of the game officials. The closed season begins January 1. New Year's eve is naturally a big night for the fashionable restaurants and they must have a large supply of game on hand that night. At one of the most famous Broadway restaurants last New Year's eve there was quite a supply of the prohibited game on hand when midnight came, and in order to be safe the manager had it placed on a separate plate in the refrigerator and a sign, "Do Not Touch," put over it.

He telephoned a cold storage concern to come after the stuff the next morning and put it away, but before the wagon could get to the restaurant the game wardens were

around, seized the stuff, and informed the manager that action would be brought against him. The restaurant man was red-hot and took the matter up with influential friends and the suits were never brought. But it is almost the only case on record where the officials failed to "land" their little graft.

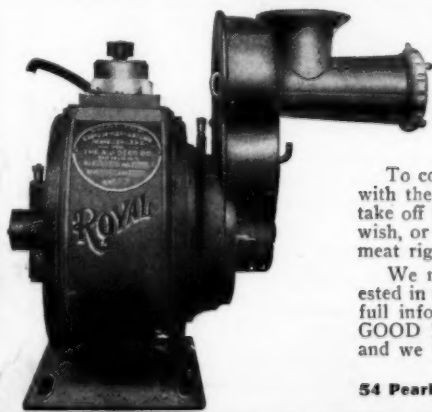
In the suits only recently settled one well-known New York butcher was fined \$4,000, another \$1,000, and several smaller sums, one-half of which went to the wardens and their attorneys, who make a business of his sort of legal procedure. As there are said to be only two of these wardens in New York City, the size of their income from this source may be imagined. The trade is of the opinion that they ought to be put on salary only, which might cause them to abandon some of the most ingenious of their methods of "enforcing" the game laws.

### SUNDAY MEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

There is a strong movement in Massachusetts to permit the sale of meat by kosher butchers up to 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The movement originated at Fall River, where there are said to be nearly 4,000 kosher customers who object to being deprived of the privilege of marketing on Sunday morning. The bill before the Massachusetts legislature has the support of the Fall River city officials, who recently appeared at a hearing in its interest. In New York City, with half a million Jews, the Sunday closing law is closely observed, and the dealers and benchmen are its warmest advocates.

### A VANISHING BUTCHER SHOP.

A butcher doing business on an upper Harlem avenue opened his shop as usual Monday morning, after having bought a plentiful supply of meat from downtown wholesalers. For a while trade went on as usual. At 11 o'clock a big covered van drove up to the place, and at noon, when a collector for a wholesale firm called, the shop was locked and empty. Now the slaughterers are wondering where all that meat went to. Fortunately, this sort of vanishing butcher is rare.



### MR. BUTCHER:

We want to call your attention to the ROYAL ELECTRIC MEAT CHOPPER. The most up-to-date Hamburg steak machine there is on the market. This machine will grind an average of thirty-five pounds of beef, using one cent's worth of power. If you will stop a minute and figure, you will find that this is cheaper than any hand power you can use.

To connect this machine up all you have to do is unscrew your electric light and plug in with the cord attached to the machine. All of our machines are so arranged that you can take off the chopping part at any time, and store it in the ice box in the summer time, if you wish, or for that matter you can set the whole machine right in your ice box and chop your meat right in there.

We make a full line of various styles and sizes of meat choppers, and if you are interested in them at any time it would pay you to drop a line to us, asking for a catalogue giving full information, and describing the various machines. We have the LOWEST PRICED GOOD MACHINE on the market. We sell them on easy monthly payments. Write us, and we will tell you all about it.

Yours truly,

THE A. J. DEER CO.

54 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of Carter & Richardson at Jesup, Ga., was burned on March 22.

William Winkler has purchased the meat market of J. S. Rhoads at Easton, Pa.

Fire damaged the butcher shop of James Picard at Montreal, Can.

The meat market of Scott & Miller at Kingstree, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

S. Sinkovitz, Jr., will engage in the meat business at Edwardsville, Pa.

The butcher shop at Hatboro, Pa., run by H. Coyeman, has been damaged by fire.

F. Galligher's meat market at Ennis, Tex., was damaged by fire last week.

Klock & Woodmansee have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery business at Cortland, N. Y.

The meat market of Joseph Barthick at Chicago, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

Sturek & Krogi have engaged in the meat business at Columbus, Neb.

J. E. Bennett has sold his meat market at Brownsville, Ore., to Meyers & Holcomb.

The meat market of J. B. Smith at Bristol, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Hill & Judy have succeeded to the meat business of Hill & West at Owassa, I. T.

S. P. Grimes has sold his butcher shop at Emporia, Kan., to H. P. Freeman.

Archer & Sherwood have sold their meat market at Calena, Kan., to Fleming & Panknim.

W. E. White has purchased the butcher shop of E. O. Marvin at Oronogue, Kan.

Brown Bros. have sold out their meat business at Carlton, Neb., to D. A. Crandall & Son.

Charles Posten has sold his butcher shop at Villisca, Ia., to W. F. Brockmeier.

Phillips & Love have purchased the meat business of Rice & Trabell at Rainier, Ore.

B. W. Garrett has sold his meat market at Idaho Falls, Ia., to J. M. Merrill.

Alex. McDonald has sold his meat business at Kalispell, Mont., to Blore & Sloan.

Kaiser & Berg have opened a new meat market at Burns, Ore.

Johnson & Roe have been succeeded in the meat business at Colorado Springs, Colo., by J. B. Roe.

Randa Bros. have purchased the meat business of Sidney Miles at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The butcher shop of J. A. Chatson at Asaria, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

Charles Locker has purchased the meat market of S. H. Paul at Richland, Ia.

The Standard Meat Company has sold its business at Boise City, Ida., to Walker & Marsters.

Holt & Bowers have been succeeded in the meat business at Baldwin, Kan., by Bowers Brothers.

A. G. Neilson has sold his meat business at Paradise, Utah., to James Jensen.

Jos. Paynter has purchased the butcher shop of Mrs. Ella Van Evercooren at Hannibal, Mo.

Ed. Lyons has purchased the meat business of Thos. J. Decker at Denison, Kan.

Fred Williams has succeeded to the meat market of Carter & Williams at Erie, Kan.

A. E. Best has purchased the meat business of K. C. Egger & Company at Wilsonville, Neb.

Stout Brothers have been succeeded in

the meat business at Lincoln, Neb., by D. F. Stout.

O. L. Williams has sold his butcher shop at Eddy, Tex., to G. W. Harris.

Harris Brothers have sold out their meat business at Numa, Ia., to B. F. Bradley & Sons.

J. M. Jagers & Son have succeeded to the butcher shop of J. M. Jagers at Winfield, Texas.

J. N. Sorrell has purchased the meat market of A. Pinion, at Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

## POULTRY FALLACIES EXPLODED.

(Concluded from page 28.)

1. Healthy chicken, killed, picked and at once thrown into ice water. Ten cultures made at once from different parts of the edible portions. All cultures came out sterile showing no bacteria present in such portions. At the end of three hours in ice water the chicken was packed in ice and ten cultures made at twenty-four-hour intervals for five days. All cultures came out sterile, showing no bacteria present.

2. Same as observation No. 1, except chicken was properly drawn 18 hours after killing, being kept in ice water meanwhile. Same result.

These two experiments show that under the conditions which I employed and which I submit accurately approximate the conditions existing in the killing and shipping of poultry for the trade; no difference exists between drawn and undrawn poultry with respect to the invasion of edible portions of bacteria from the intestinal tract.

3. Frozen fowl, undrawn, from Iowa, killed and frozen nearly six months. No putrefaction. Twenty-five cultures from edible portions, all sterile.

4. Same as No. 3, except another fowl of same origin used. No putrefaction; same result.

5. Fresh killed fowl from Missouri; seven days' railroad to New York. No putrefaction; 25 cultures, all sterile.

6. Same as No. 5, except another fowl of same origin used. No putrefaction. Same result.

Running all through the contentions of the supporters of this measure there is the implication that whereas undrawn fowl contain large numbers of these bacteria in their intestinal and thoracic cavities, drawn fowl do not con-

tain them on the walls of their intestinal and thoracic cavities. This, however, is far from being the truth. It is extremely improbable to suppose that in drawing a fowl whose intestinal and thoracic cavities contained such large numbers of these bacteria it would be possible to avoid contaminating the walls of these cavities. I have performed the following experiments to demonstrate this fact:

1. Healthy fowl, properly drawn by experienced man. After thoroughly washing out intestinal and thoracic walls with running water a sterile swab was lightly passed over a space of the intestinal wall one-eighth inch square. This swab was then washed off in sterile agar and the agar "plated." In twenty-four hours more than 1,000 colonies had developed—showing that at least 1,000 bacteria had been removed from the intestinal wall. From these colonies all of the bacteria concerned in this discourse were obtained.

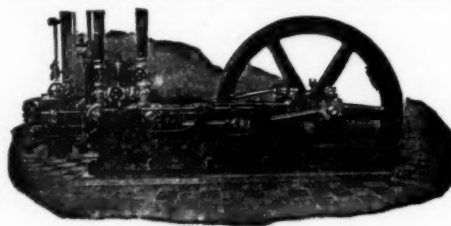
2. Same as No. 1, except that ten swabs were used over different spaces one-eighth inch square of the intestinal and thoracic walls. Each swab was separately plated. None of the plates contained less than 1,000 colonies, showing that at least 1,000 bacteria were removed on each swab.

A general conclusion to the whole matter involved in this discussion may be stated as follows:

All bacteriological evidence conclusively proves that the edible portions of healthy, dead, undrawn poultry and game do not contain any bacteria, toxins or ptomaines that are harmful when eaten by man so long as such poultry is kept free from putrefaction. That poultry that goes into cold storage in good bacterial condition comes out in exactly the same condition that it went in, so long as the temperature of the poultry is kept low enough to prevent the growth of putrefactive bacteria, and finally that the longer poultry remains frozen the less bacteria does it contain.

## SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to:  
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.



## The Linde Machine for Ice and Refrigeration

Standard of Quality for 25 Years  
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.  
5500 Throughout the World.

May be operated from any power.

Correspondence Solicited.

## The Fred W. Wolf Co.

Ross, Harbison and Dayton Sts.

Chicago

ATLANTA.

FORT WORTH.

KANSAS CITY.

SEATTLE.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

### GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Co.'s sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 23 averaged 7.22 cents per pound.

A. Schmidt & Co., provision dealers of No. 339 East Forty-sixth street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$10,584 and assets of \$7,400. Hamilton Holt has been appointed receiver.

The S. & S. Company has been given permission by the city authorities to construct and use a tunnel under East Forty-sixth street, between First avenue and the East River, connecting portions of their plant.

The Kings County Refrigerating Company has been granted a permit to lay its pipes from its plant to stands in Wallabout Market, for the purpose of furnishing cold air to the meat and produce houses there, but its rights in the streets are restricted to that one purpose.

President Joseph Allerdice, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., spent several days in New York last week with general Eastern manager, A. E. Glasgow. Mr. Allerdice is a member of the executive board of the American Meat Packers' Association and is taking an active part in its work.

George W. Whipple, for many years one of Swift's most popular branch house managers, and lately in charge of the Swift Thirtieth street market, this week assumed the management of the Barclay street house of the S. & S. Company. Mr. Whipple will be an acquisition to the S. & S. selling staff.

The employees of Chris Grozinger, the famous Brooklyn provision man, will give an entertainment and ball this evening at Henry Brendel's Hall, No. 178 Stockholm street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of their Pleasure Club. It is their annual winter social event and they expect a big crowd of their friends.

Extensive improvements are being made around the Manhattan Market houses of Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Co. The unloading platforms are being rebuilt and even the posts supporting the meat rails on these platforms are being covered with zinc, as a protection to the meat as it is moved from car to cooler.

The board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange has appointed a permanent committee on securities, composed of A. J. Toomey, chairman; John V. Barnes, E. C. Rice, D. S. Jones, A. R. Brandley, J. P. Truesdell, H. Raphael, L. I. Van Alstyne, Walter Moore and F. G. Corning, and have authorized the committee to make the expenditure necessary in arranging for the trading

in securities, which is expected to begin next week.

The West Side Branch Master Butchers entertained members and friends with a euchre party and informal dance at Lyric Hall on Wednesday evening. The West Siders had a big theatre party last week under President Louis Beckmann's direction, and supper afterward. These social activities serve to keep the West Side Branch in high popularity with its members and the trade generally.

### BOOM IN THE CALF MARKET.

Veal was in great demand in New York this week and very scarce. The result was that prices went soaring and butchers were scouring the abattoirs all over town trying to buy stuff. It was about the only brisk demand there was for any kind of meat, but even that did not please the killers, since there was nothing in it for them with such a high live cost. Live stuff brought as high as 11½c. Country dressed calves sold up to 15c., while city dressed calves were bringing 14c. to 15½c., and fore saddles of veal 15c. to 16c.

Jacob Vogelfanger, formerly with Strauss & Adler, opened a new calf abattoir on East 44th street, this week, under the name of the National Veal Company. The company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Jacob Vogelfanger, P. Kleinman and N. Schwartz, to deal in livestock and dressed beef. Vogelfanger got into the game just in time to strike the boom in the calf market. Live calves brought as high as 11½c. in Jersey City Wednesday, which is something almost unheard of here at this time of the year, when calves ought to be selling around 7c. But Vogelfanger showed that he wanted only the best, and he bid the top and got the calves. The new concern is occupying the abattoir formerly conducted by Moe Frank, who is now on the West Side.

### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 23, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 47,500 pounds; Brooklyn, 8,432 pounds; Queens, 212 pounds; total, 56,144 pounds. Fish—Manhattan, 4,150 pounds. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 6,120 pounds; Brooklyn, 1,270 pounds; Bronx, 100 pounds; Queens, 15 pounds; total, 7,505 pounds.

### AMONG THE RETAIL MARKETS.

There are few more business-like markets on Amsterdam avenue than that of Martin J. Then, at No. 433. Notwithstanding that it is located where competition is extremely keen, Mr. Then's business grows steadily, and he now does an enviable trade with the residents of the fashionable Upper West Side section. His delivery wagons are to be seen all over the Heights and Harlem, testifying to the fact that his is no merely local patronage. As to Mr. Then's knowledge of the meat business and allied lines, it may be said there is no butcher in the city who is more competent, who regards his occupation more seriously, or who employs more honorable methods in dealing with retail customers and the wholesale trade.

That's a pretty well equipped establishment, the Lenox Hill Market, at No. 1228 Third avenue. The proprietors, Messrs. Kraenzlein & Buehl, are progressive dealers, keenly alive to the requirements of the class they serve. They do a large "popular" trade, and while they adopt none of the methods of the cheaper grade stores, their products will invariably be found marked at very reason-

### Every "Hello" Means Money

to the provision dealer.

¶ In no other line of trade is the telephone so generally used for buying and selling.

¶ Do you take advantage of your telephone opportunities?

¶ Is your telephone door open? Rates are low.

**New York Telephone Company**  
15 DEY STREET

able prices, as low, in fact, as is consistent with the excellent quality of the meats they handle. Their customers have been educated up to a high standard, too, through dealing with Kraenzlein & Buehl. Both of them are still young men, yet thoroughly experienced.

Small, but good. Not a bad way to describe the Island City Market, at No. 130 Third avenue. Modesty on the part of the proprietor causes the omission of his name. But simple justice demands that this busy place receive a line of mention among some of the many retail stores that for one reason or another force themselves upon the attention here and there about the city. The Island City Market is fortunate in being so located that it enjoys a lively business at all seasons of the year. Its patrons don't go to Europe, or Newport, or Bar Harbor. They never care to wander far from their own ice-chests.

Gramercy Park residents have not been slow to show their appreciation of the excellent service that is rendered them by the Gramercy Market, at Twentieth street and Third avenue. Mr. C. L. Weinstock, the proprietor, is one of the most capable men in the business, and his clientele is of such a character that he can profitably handle all the most expensive delicacies in season. Game of all kinds is always in his coolers as soon as the time arrives to serve it; and in poultry, etc., no store on the East Side can show a superior assortment. Naturally enough, too, as he caters to many families of wealth. In addition, the Gramercy Market has an enormous following of average trade, that demands products at moderate prices. At this store all classes of people are served equally well and attentively.

#### CARTING MEAT IN NEW YORK.

The provision of the New York sanitary code relating to the carting and sale of meat in New York City as amended now reads as follows:

The body of any animal or any part thereof which is to be used as human food shall not be carted or carried through the streets or avenues unless it be so covered as to protect it from dust and dirt; and no meat, poultry, game or fish shall be hung or exposed for sale in any street or outside of any shop or store or in the open windows or doorways thereof in the city of New York. No meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails and feet, except of poultry and game, and except the feet of swine, shall have been removed.

#### AN AUTOMOBILE STORY.

It was reported in the trade this week that George Strauss, vice-president of the United Dressed Beef Company, had bought a big touring automobile and contemplated a two months' tour later in the spring. "Goldy," the famous Ottman buyer, who told the story, said he had been invited to go along, but had refused unless Abe Strauss, of West Washington Market, and Mose Stern were taken along as guests also. He said the auto would be equipped with a kitchen and complete housekeeping equipment. It was reported later that the plan had been given up, as the Jersey City stockyards would have to suspend business while "Goldy" was away, and that would involve too much hardship on the trade.

### MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

#### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bloom, F., 57-59 E. 98th; H. Brand.  
Cohen & Nelson, 30 W. 138th; H. Brand.  
Chaznow, S., 364 10th; United D. B. Co.  
Cytryn, J., 1 W. 114th; United D. B. Co.  
Di Genan, G., 200 E. 29th; H. Brand.  
De Clara & Descheru, 175 1st Ave.; H. Brand.  
Giolo, V., 262 Elizabeth; H. Brand.  
Gambino, F., 348 E. 12th; I. Levy.  
Greenblat & Finkelstein, 103 Monroe; H. Brand.  
Gengaro, F., 46 Macdougall; H. Brand.  
Hoos, J., 1103 Longwood Ave.; C. Lehmer.  
Kaplansky, H., 174 Monroe; J. Levy.  
Kelsin, M., 91 Henry; United D. B. Co.  
Kuper, P., 13 Monroe; United D. B. Co.  
Lociero, F., 313 E. 39th; United D. B. Co.  
Rosenthal, O., 348-50 E. 66th; H. Brand.  
Rothenberg, S., 230 E. 99th; H. Brand.  
Quattrachio, A., 52 James; H. Brand.  
Reth, M., 486 10th Ave.; H. Brand.  
Seyretto, A., 167 Elizabeth; United D. B. Co.  
Stabiner, Wm., 162 Attorney; J. Levy.  
Smolwitz & Shaninin, 807 E. 145th; J. Levy.  
Serinzi, G., 141 Cherry; J. Levy.  
Zito, N., 22 Baxter; United D. B. Co.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Backes, E., 4186 Park ave.; M. Lowenstein.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Baumann, Simon, 19 Meserole st.; J. Levy.  
Berman, Max & Benj. Morachuer, 479 Marcy ave.; Daniel Tram.

Barraugh, Simon, 19 Meserole; J. Levy.  
DeCarlo, Dominick, 438 Court; Levy Bros.  
Heltzer, Adolph, 1852 Pitkin ave.; Levy Bros.  
Leventhal, Abraham, 122 Varet; Levy Bros.  
Mayforth, G., 500 Monroe; Anna M. Mayforth.  
Nerenberg, Benny, 1820 Prospect pl.; Levy Bros.  
Roll, E. & Gottlieb Feucht, 396 Berry; Ernest Arnold.  
Solotky, Barnet, 230 Liberty ave.; Levy Bros.  
Taratsky, M., 131 Varet; J. Levy.  
Zarccone, Maria, 234 4th ave.; F. A. Alford.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Beer, Max, 142 Sumter; Pauline Beer.  
Feucht, Gottlieb, 360 Bedford ave.; Ed. Roll.  
Mans, Henry, 2007 Nostrand ave.; John Meyer.  
Steiner, Samuel, 295 Knickerbocker ave.; Fannie Steiner.

#### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Probst, F. A., 3-7 E. 127th; Clifford Realty Co.  
Dorshitzsky, 128 E. 98th; S. Levy.  
Hoffman, L., 1805 2d ave. and 250 E. 98th; N. Plafsky.  
Le Barton Hotel Co., 308-310 W. 58th; F. W. Evers.  
Stirling Hotel Co., 208-210 W. 56th; C. F. Ellis.  
Bergman, A., 1337 3d ave.; F. Winsch.  
Cohen, B., 2262 7th ave.; L. Steinhardt.  
Candiloras, G., 1385 3d ave.; F. Herzog.  
Duke, G., 30 N. William; C. Panagakos.  
Doerner, M., 86 2d ave.; F. Feldman.  
Fischer & Rochner, 114 Hudson; M. Ullman.  
Frommer, S., 154 Spring; S. Seiden.  
Farrara, N., 200 Grand; E. R. Biehler.  
Hegopolos & Dimokos, 974 6th ave.; Levin Bros.  
Pulas, N., 2865 3d ave.; E. R. Biehler.  
Richter, A., 968 1st ave.; N. Pulito.  
Schonfelder, P., 177 Willis ave.; Pell Bros.  
Vogel, F. & M., 22 E. 13th; H. Schwartz.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Dickstein, S., 354 Madison; L. Sachs.  
Fleiss, B., 1914 Amsterdam ave.; J. Levin.  
Gothelf, I., 8 E. 17th; C. Zwecker.  
Miller, H., 14 E. 117th; I. & S. Lasch.  
Racopules, J., 8 E. 42d; Bristol & Lampe.  
Rams, A., 31-3 Market; Cohen & Friedman.  
Ratner, L., 116 Eldridge; S. Baxt.  
Sachs, L., 354 Madison; M. Shapiro.  
Skut, D., 312-14 E. 33d; S. Kup & Kanrowitz.  
Weinstock, M., 7-9 E. 116th; F. Friedland.  
Zarr, J. E., 316 W. 134th; H. W. Zarr.  
Zerkel, S., 420 E. 5th; H. Sass.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Baia, Luigi, and Peceerillo, Giuseppe.  
Cohn, Adolph & Benj. Berkowitz, 536 Ralph ave.; Joseph Mashber.  
Zippel, Chas., 24 St. Nicholas ave.; H. Scheidemann.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Lippman, Hyman, 171 Glenmore ave.; Katie May.

### A Five Dollar Safe

At The

#### Produce Exchange Vaults

NEW YORK CITY

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

Inspection Invited

### DAILY HIDE, TALLOW, OIL and GREASE BULLETIN

Send for free Sample Copy. Every hide and skin dealer, soap manufacturer and tallow renderer should give this service a trial.

JACOBSEN PUBLISHING CO.,  
154 Lake Street, Chicago

### THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO. BROKERS

80 Pine Street :: New York

FERTILIZER CHEMICALS  
AND MATERIALS GENERALLY  
FULLERS' EARTH and BONE BLACK  
FOR FILTERING PURPOSES

HARRY HELLER & CO., Chicago

367 Fifth Avenue  
Western Selling Agt. for FULLERS' EARTH

